

June 1-5 June
INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, fair. Temp. 11-19 (52-66).
LONDON: Friday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 8-18 (46-64).
ANNAPOLIS, Md.: Friday, overcast. Temp. 10-14 (50-57).
FRANKFURT: Friday, fair. Temp. 5-20 (41-68). NEW
YORK: Friday, fair. Temp. 19-24 (66-75).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 12

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1980

Established 1887

Carter's Iran Options Included Air Strikes To Protect Raiders

The following article is based on reporting by Philip Taubman, Richard Burt and Hedrick Smith and was written by Hedrick Smith.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI) — Authoritative U.S. officials have disclosed that contingency plans gave President Carter the option of using U.S. cover to strike at military facilities around Tehran if the Iranian rescue mission last

President Carter defends the rescue attempt in Iran and decides to campaign for re-election outside Washington. Details, Page 3.

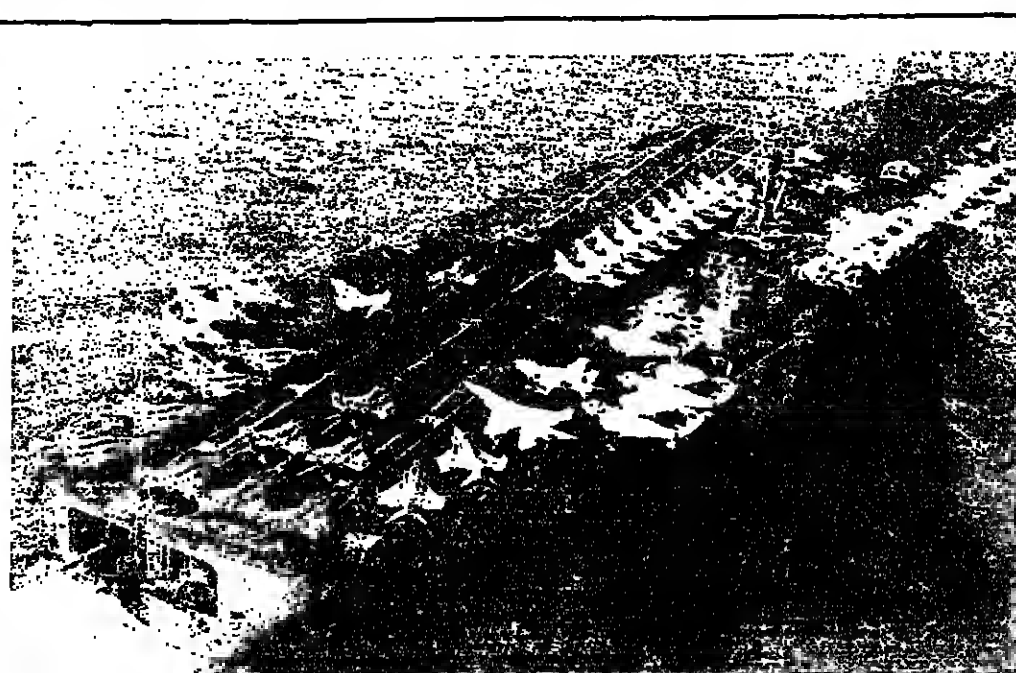
had run into serious resistance.

In ideal circumstances, these officials emphasized, the rescue mission would have consisted of a commando operation to free and evacuate the 53 hostages from Iran with a minimum use of force, as Mr. Carter has repeatedly said. They insisted that air strikes

were not considered likely but that Mr. Carter was prepared to use force and even accept, if necessary, what they considered an unlikely risk of civilian casualties to protect the mission.

In spite of repeated assertions that military commanders at all levels had favored calling off the rescue attempt because of mechanical failures in three helicopters, some officials said that the commando unit commander, Col. Charles Beckwith, had initially suggested proceeding with a scaled-down operation. But they added that, when other officers objected that the team had not rehearsed a scaled-down operation, Col. Beckwith went along with the final recommendation to Mr. Carter to call off the operation.

Despite the White House effort to curtail disclosures about the later phases of the mission, the political and military debate over its failure and its wider implications, fueled by the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, has led to such disclosures, in re-



The aircraft carrier Nimitz, which was poised off the Iranian coast during the rescue mission.

sponse to repeated questions in recent days, as the plan for air cover and possible U.S. air strikes to protect the raiding party.

At least two of the six C-130s used in the mission, officials said, were armed with 20mm cannons and rapid-fire 7.62 mm Gatling machine guns to provide protection from the air for the raiders if

they were trapped or embanked on the ground.

If that air cover had proved inadequate, officials said, the president had the further option of ordering in prelaunched A-7 and F-4 fighter-bombers from U.S. aircraft carriers near the Gulf. In recent weeks, well-informed government sources said, these

planes had repeatedly rehearsed finely timed air-cover missions, taking off from their carriers, heading toward the Iranian coast and then turning back just before entering Iranian airspace.

"It would have been irresponsible for us to have gone ahead with the mission without develop-

60 Reported Slain In Afghan Protests

NEW DELHI, May 1 (AP) — Soviet troops killed about 60 students injured more than 100 during days of anti-Soviet protests in Kabul, according to a report received here today.

The source for the report, who proved accurate in the past, said 300 to 400 people were arrested during the protests, which continued yesterday. The report did not confirm independent

disturbances were described as the worst since February, when estimated 300 Afghans were killed and more than 1,000 arrested in a week-long street demonstration against the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan.

The report said Soviet troops called in after Afghan forces shot to shoot rock-throwing students. However, a traveler arriving from Kabul said Afghan security had intervened.

At one point during the protests, which began Saturday, a helicopter gunship fired on Kabul University campus in the center of the city. The violence between students of Habibia High School, the city's largest, and Soviet troops, the report said, was at its peak when Soviet officials, the report said, an armed Russian

escort opened fire on the students, killing several and triggering a riot at the city's educational institutions, it said.

Urging the bodies of the victims to be buried, 8,000 Habibia students marched through a section of Kabul chanting slogans against the Soviet Union and the Moscow regime of President Karmal, who was installed the Kremlin sent in troops in an effort to help oust President Nureddin Amin.

At least 15 students were killed when a Soviet armored vehicle fired on the crowd, the report said. This led to protests at a high school where a group of students attacked Russian soldiers with knives, hitting one, according to the report. The troops fired, killing three students and wounding five others, it said.

Four girls were shot to death last Saturday when students of the High School for Girls organized demonstrations protesting the Soviet regime. On Sunday, students of the High School for Girls were reported to have turned on the Soviet regime. Twelve students died in the protests, it said.

Mohammed Zahir Shah, is said by anti-regime groups to have allied himself with the Russians.

Six schoolgirls were killed outside the People's House, the former palace royal and now the headquarters of the regime, after jeering at Afghan troops. "We are the real men of Afghanistan," the source said.

Grain Sale Approved

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI) — The administration has decided to uphold a U.S.-Soviet grain agreement and permit Russia to buy as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

NATO Ambassadors Shun Moscow May Day Parade

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, May 1 (NYT) — Ambassadors and acting ambassadors of 13 Western nations, Pakistan, China and Japan joined in an informal boycott of the May Day parade in Red Square today in a show of displeasure over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Western embassies participating in the collective snub were 11 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, plus Australia and Ireland. All these embassies were represented at the parade by lower-level diplomats — the U.S. mission by the economic counselor.

French Ambassador Henri Froment-Meurice did not join in the symbolic protest because, French sources said, his government believed in maintaining normal relations with Moscow while speaking its mind to the Soviet leaders.

Also present in the diplomatic stand were the ambassadors of three Western allies — Turkey, Greece and Iceland — and the chiefs of mission of Spain and New Zealand.

U.S. Index Gives Strong Signal Of Recession

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT) — The government index which predicts trends in the economy yesterday gave a strong signal of recession by showing its sharpest drop in 5½ years in March.

The Commerce Department reported a 2.6 percent decline in the index of leading economic indicators, suggesting that the economy was slipping quickly into a recession that may prove more substantial than the Carter administration has predicted.

Details, Page 7.

Soviet Subs Reported In Asian Ship Lane

By James Foley

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has stationed nuclear-powered attack submarines in the South China Sea for the first time in an apparent demonstration of its power to disrupt some of the world's busiest shipping lanes, informed Western sources said today.

The sources said that the submarines, carrying sea-to-sea cruise missiles, have for several months patrolled an area encompassed by shipping lanes linking the Middle East, Asia, Australia, North and South America.

The submarines' activity increased three months ago when a Soviet Navy submarine tender moved to depot ship to the former U.S. naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, they added.

Vietnam signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union on Nov. 3, 1978, and the sources said it now was serving as a forward naval base for the Russians.

No Ballistic Missiles

The new deployment did not include submarines armed with ballistic missiles and it appeared designed to demonstrate an ability to cut the West's shipping lanes, the sources said.

They said that the submarines — from the Soviet classes designated Charlie and Echo by the West — were patrolling within reach of the Strait of Malacca, one of commercial shipping's busiest channels, which lies between Sumatra and the Malay peninsula.

"A year ago the Soviet Navy never kept submarines on a permanent basis in the South China Sea," one source said. "They only passed through from their base at Vladivostok to the Indian Ocean. Now there is a continuous Soviet Navy submarine presence there."

The Echo-class submarine is equipped with cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads

over about 100 miles. The Charlie-class craft carries cruise missiles that are believed to have a range of about 30 miles. They can be fired while the submarine is submerged.

Sea Survey

The submarines' arrival in the South China Sea followed a recent visit by a hydrographic survey ship to make up-to-date charts of the area.

The Soviet Navy is believed to have about 130 submarines in Far East ports around Vladivostok and on the Kamchatka peninsula north of Japan, where about 30 ballistic-missile submarines are based.

The sources said the Soviet Navy was making more use of Vietnamese ports — chiefly Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang — where 20 Soviet ships were berthed at times.

Pacific fleet ships sailing to and from the Indian Ocean stopped in Vietnam for 10 to 14 days while intelligence ships and other craft operating off China berthed there for servicing, they added.

U.S. Volcano Closed to Public

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 1 (UPI) — Gov. Dicy Lee Ray yesterday ordered the immediate area around Mount St. Helens closed to the public because of warnings from scientists that a huge on the volcano's side could cause avalanches.

A spokesman said the order was aimed primarily at keeping out the 3,000 to 5,000 people who use the area for recreational purposes. Aerial photographic measurements show that the "uplift" on the north side of the 9,677-foot mountain has risen by as much as 320 feet over an area extending about one mile from the lip of the volcano's crater.

Arabs Hold Iranians At London Embassy

Hostages Threatened With Death

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, May 1 (UPI) — Three gunmen holding about 20 hostages in the Iranian Embassy here allowed at least two deadlines to pass without violence today as police established a pattern of calm, drawn-out negotiations to try to end the embassy siege peacefully.

After seizing the embassy late yesterday morning, the gunmen had threatened to kill at least all the Iranian diplomats among their hostages and blow up the embassy by noon today if the Iranian government did not free 91 fellow Arab minority militants imprisoned in the oil-rich province of Khuzestan in southwestern Iran.

After that deadline passed, they demanded that Iran indicate by 2 p.m. that it was involved in the negotiations. Although the police were able to tell the gunmen only that the British government was keeping the Iranian government informed, that deadline also passed and negotiations continued.

Iranian Refusal

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran, who is touring the United Arab Emirates, has refused to negotiate with the men who seized the embassy. "It is the duty of the British government to handle this drama," he said, "and the British will be responsible for everything that happens to our diplomats."

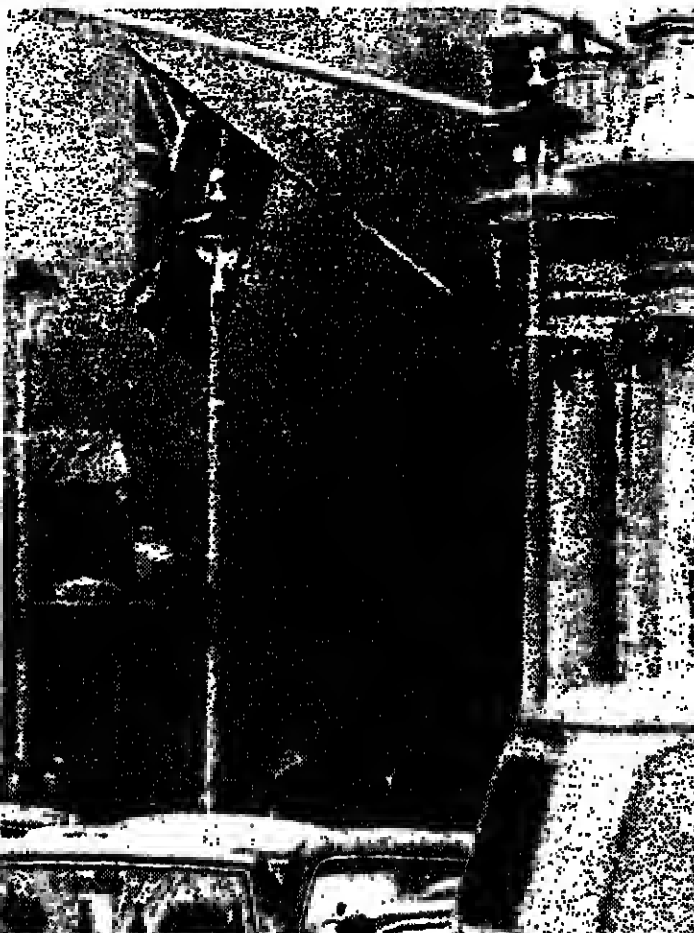
At a later press conference in Abu Dhabi, Mr. Ghotbzadeh blamed the embassy takeover here on the Iraqis and connected them with the Israelis and "American imperialism and Zionism." He said "Iran will not give in to blackmail, either from the superpowers or a small number of terrorists."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh refused to see any comparison between the seizure of Iranian diplomats here and the taking of American diplomats as hostages in Iran. "The occupation [of the American Embassy] in Tehran is in reaction to 25 years of suppression and killings in Iran," he said. "We condemn the occupation of our embassy [in London] which is totally in a foreign land of foreign people and has nothing to do with the issue."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain sent President Abolmohsen Bani-Sadr of Iran a message today informing him of "my deep personal concern" and pointedly stating that the embassy takeover here "constitutes an act of terrorism and an infringement of the immunity of diplomatic staff which the British government finds totally repugnant and is acting firmly to counter." Mr. Bani-Sadr said in Tehran that he would rather let the hostages die than give in to their captors' demands.

Sir David McNeely, Scotland Yard police commissioner, said at a press conference tonight that "the gunmen inside the Iranian Embassy must know that it is not within our power to meet all of their demands whatever our views on the rights and wrongs of their cause may be."

The police are trying to narrow the negotiations down to demands



An interpreter, shielded by a plainclothes policeman, talks to gunmen holding hostages at the Iranian Embassy in London.

Danger of Paralysis Seen in EEC Dispute

BRUSSELS, May 1 (UPI) — The European Commission said yesterday that the European Economic Community was threatened with paralysis by the failure of the summit meeting in Luxembourg to solve the community's major problems — the budget-contribution battle and the farm price issue.

"The danger of Europe becoming paralyzed as a result of the failure to take decisions must be avoided," said a statement from the commission, the executive body of the nine-member EEC.

The commission spoke of its "disappointment and concern that the session failed to come up with the answers which are needed to all-important questions."

The two-day summit of heads of state and government ended Monday night in disagreement on 1980-81 farm prices and on Britain's demand for a big reduction in its net contribution to the community budget.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said in a message to President Bani-Sadr of Iran that the embassy takeover here "constitutes an act of terrorism and an infringement of the immunity of diplomatic staff which the British government finds totally repugnant and is acting firmly to counter."

Mr. Bani-Sadr said in Tehran that he would rather let the hostages die than give in to their captors' demands.

No Repeat

In Bonn, officials said yesterday that West Germany would not repeat its offer, made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Monday:

Finance Minister Hans

Matthofer said yesterday that he disagreed with the offer, which he said would have caused West Germany to spend an additional \$700 million to make up for the lessening of the British contribution.

"He [Mr. Schmidt] can't make the offer twice without my agreement," Mr. Matthofer said. "If I say don't do it, then he won't do it again."

At a news conference after the Luxembourg summit, Mr. Schmidt had said he would not repeat his offer.

The European Commission's statement said that the various EEC councils of ministers must "assume their responsibilities and thus ensure the proper functioning of the community."

Ministers of agriculture will meet in Luxembourg next week for another effort to fix farm prices for the marketing year that began on April 1.

Eight of the community members agreed Monday on a 5 percent increase, but Britain held out for a freeze on prices of surplus products such as milk, sugar and wine.

France Criticizes Britain

PARIS, May 1 (AP) — French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet yesterday condemned Britain's "unilateral conception of fairness" on the question of its budget contribution.

Mr. Francois-Poncet said that France had expressed willingness to compromise throughout the summit.

But, he added, "One can ask if Great Britain was not trying to make what it considers as its essential interests prevail over the not less essential interests of the ensemble of its partners."

3 U.S. Newsmen Seized by Thais

BANGKOK, May 1 (UPI) — A reporter for The Philadelphia Inquirer and two American free-lance photographers were arrested today for allegedly breaching regulations on news coverage, Thai officials said.

A spokesman for the Supreme Command said reporter Rod Nordland and photographers Terry Schmitt and Robin Mayer were taken into custody by the Thai Army after they took photographs of Vietnamese in a stockade near the Cambodian border.

The U.S. Embassy confirmed the three had been arrested. The Supreme Command said military officials had turned the group over to Thai police who demanded the film from their cameras. "At that point, one of the three threw his camera into the trunk of his car and refused to surrender the film," the command spokesman said. "If the film is handed over, they will be released."



New Dutch Queen Is Invested as Squatters Protest

Above, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, left, and her mother, former Queen Juliana, greet crowds from a balcony of the royal palace in Amsterdam after Beatrix's investiture as queen and her mother's formal abdication on Wednesday. During the ceremonies, more than 2,000 Amsterdam squatters demonstrated nearby (photo at left) for better housing. Story, Page 5.



U.S. News & World Report

Slaying of Palestinian Student Escalates West Bank Tensions

By William Claiborne

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank, May 1 (UPI) — Tensions in the West Bank rose sharply today when a Palestinian student was shot to death after allegedly attacking a high-ranking Israeli military governor with a knife during a demonstration in the Arab village of Anabta, about 12 miles west of Nablus.

Israeli military authorities said that the youth, named and carrying a Palestinian flag, was slain while scuffling with an army captain who had gone to the village with Lt. Col. Mutsafi Shalom, military governor of the Tulkarm district, to investigate students throwing rocks at passing Israeli vehicles.

Officials said that three youths hurled rocks at Col. Shalom and his aide, Capt. Amit Zaid, and that the

governor chased and overpowered two of them. Meanwhile, authorities said, Capt. Zaid struggled with the third youth, identified as Najah Ahmed Abu Ali Ghoul, 17, and the officer's weapon discharged once.

Palestinian sources denied that the officers had been assaulted, and said Capt. Zaid and Col. Shalom broke into the schoolyard to break up a student strike. They said that the two students with Mr. Ghoul were beaten up and hospitalized.

Violence Escalates

While Israeli soldiers often are the targets of surreptitious attacks by West Bank youths, such as hit-and-run rock-throwing, the alleged knife attack illustrated the escalation of violence in the occupied territory in recent weeks. Hand grenades and Molotov cocktails have

been thrown at passing military vehicles and troops increasingly have been shooting over the heads of demonstrators.

Some Palestinian leaders have warned that the West Bank is on the brink of open revolt against occupation, but army Brig. Gen. Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, while acknowledging an upsurge in nationalism, said that the situation is far from reaching widespread insurrection.

"The military government will under no circumstances allow this area to be transformed into the wild west," he said. "We shall respond with violence to manifestations of violence, and we will not allow the process of radicalization and escalation in the areas to continue to gain strength."

Anabta was shut down by a general strike following the incident, and the mayors of all the towns in the northern half of the West Bank planned to meet on the situation.

On Monday, hundreds of Arab residents of Ramallah demonstrated after ultranationalist Jewish settlers went to the municipal building to demand that Arabs leave the West Bank. In a clash with troops, one youth was shot in the leg and several others were hospitalized with injuries.

U.S. Vetos Proposal

On Palestinian State

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 1 (AP) — The United States yesterday vetoed an Arab resolution in the Security Council calling for Palestinian statehood, contending that it offered "no prospect for making practical progress" toward peace in the Middle East.

The 10-vote resolution received 10 favorable votes, one more than the two-thirds majority required for its adoption. But because the one negative vote was cast by one of the five permanent council members, it counted as a veto and killed the resolution.

The council's four West European members — Britain, France, Norway and Portugal — abstained, while the Soviet Union, China, East Germany, Tunisia, Niger, Zambia, Mexico, Jamaica, Bangladesh and the Philippines cast affirmative votes.

The UN observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization, Zehdi Labib Terzi, called the 10 votes for the resolution "a glorious result." He said the United States had chosen to isolate itself and to be singled out as an obstacle to peace and international security.

The resolution would have added Palestinian statehood to the basic terms for Arab-Israeli peace set out in the council's Resolution 242, adopted after the 1967 Middle East war. That resolution does not specifically mention the Palestinians but speaks of the "refugee problem."

He said the United States should live in peace within secure boundaries and calls for Israeli withdrawal from territories seized in the war.

Before the vote, U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry told the council that the resolution could not "bring the achievement of peace one day closer to practical reality."

He said that the new round of Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy, which opened today in Herzlia, Israel, give Israel "a chance to move one step closer to the comprehensive peace it has long sought."

In Herzlia, the U.S. special Middle East envoy, Sol Linowitz, held separate meetings this morning with the delegation chiefs — Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil.

Iran Rallies Assail West, Superpowers' Dominance

TEHRAN, May 1 (UPI) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini exhorted Iranians today to make May Day the "day for burying the superpowers' dominance," but he canceled a personal appearance at a Tehran rally when bombs were discovered along the parade route.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, addressing a rally in Isfahan, said that Iran had uncovered "an American plot" to overthrow the ayatollah and had arrested an unspecified number of plotters.

Iranians celebrated May Day with the theme "revolutionary solidarity" against the United States. Iranian militants said that large protests were held in each of the cities where they have dispersed their 53 U.S. hostages, now in their 180th day of captivity.

Revolutionary guards were dispatched to the British Embassy in Tehran after its diplomats reported receiving telephone calls from Iranians threatening to storm the compound in retaliation for the

seizure yesterday of the Iranian Embassy in London.

A commentator on Iran's state radio also bitterly attacked the United States and Britain, accusing the CIA and British intelligence of organizing the siege at the embassy, where three gunmen were threatening to kill themselves and their hostages unless Iran freed 91 Arab prisoners held in the southern province of Khuzistan.

Mr. Bani-Sadr told the rally in Isfahan that "we are prepared to accept the martyrdom of our brothers in England, but we will not submit to blackmail."

Church sources said that two gunmen shot and wounded a Scottish woman missionary in Tehran early today. They said that Jean Waddell, a 58-year-old secretary to the head of the Anglican Church in Iran, was in satisfactory condition in a hospital.

In Tehran, thousands of demonstrators responded to Ayatollah Khomeini's exhortations broadcast over Tehran Radio and marched through the streets, chanting "America, America . . . the army of 20 million is prepared to fight."

[U.S. comedian and civil rights activist Dick Gregory met with Ayatollah Khomeini in Tehran, the Associated Press reported. Afterward Mr. Gregory sounded hopeful for a resolution of the hostage crisis, saying, "I don't think we have passed the talking stage yet."

[There was no information today from Iran about the disposition of the bodies of eight U.S. commandos killed when two aircraft collided in the eastern Dasht-e Kavir desert as the rescue team was withdrawing from Iran, AP reported.]

[Mr. Bani-Sadr said earlier this week that the bodies would be handed over without precondition to intermediaries, including the International Red Cross, for transfer back to the United States. But Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, said yesterday that a decision on the bodies must be made by Ayatollah Khomeini or the Council, the AP said.]

Pars reported that 12 revolutionary guards were killed in a battle with Kurdish rebels in Sanandaj, east of Qasr-e Shirin. Yesterday, Pars reported that the government had ordered its armed forces to halt all shooting following Kurdish acceptance of a cease-fire.

[Kurdish guerrillas said today that they were observing the cease-fire, but charged that the army was violating it, Reuters reported.]

60 Afghans Said Slain

(Continued from Page 1)

much as 8 million tons of U.S. grain next year, in the final year of a five-year trade pact.

The Agriculture Department's reaffirmation of the agreement yesterday was not a change in policy. When President Carter embargoed 17 million tons of corn and wheat from the Soviet Union in January, he permitted private exporters to sell 3 million tons this year to stabilize Soviet grain purchases.

Before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the United States agreed to sell grain in excess of the minimum guaranteed by the pact, to help the Soviet Union cope with shortages caused by drought. Under new regulations adopted after the embargo, grain sales to the Soviet Union must be licensed by the Commerce Department.

Free Wheat for Afghans

MOSCOW, May 1 (UPI) — The Soviet Union will deliver 140,000 free tons of wheat to Afghanistan, Radio Moscow said yesterday. It said Afghan officials described the gift as "a show of usefulness aid." Russia is believed to be experiencing shortages of grain for feeding livestock as a result of the U.S. embargo.



President Carter shakes hands with Sen. Edmund Muskie after announcing his appointment as secretary of state. In back is Vice President Mondale, center, and the outgoing secretary, Cyrus Vance.

Seen as a Foreign Policy Moderate

Europeans React Favorably to Muskie

By William Borders

LONDON, May 1 (NYT) — The European allies had a generally favorable reaction yesterday to Sen. Edmund Muskie's appointment as secretary of state, although there were expressions of concern at the abrupt departure of Cyrus Vance.

"Senator Muskie is a man of great integrity and experience, a high-level British diplomat said, in an assessment that seemed to reflect the prevailing view. "We expect from him firm leadership, and good leadership, of the State Department."

In West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher were both officially described as "very happy" at the choice.

Both of them have known Senator Muskie for years, and they are very satisfied, "a government spokesman said. "A number of newspapers and government leaders pointed out that the Maine senator is a 'man of great political weight,' as the Times of London put it in a front-page headline, with extensive explication and wide contacts.

Position in Congress

"Muskie's long activity in the Senate gives him a strong position in Congress, which he will seriously need," said Hans-Jergen Wischniewski, vice chairman of West Germany's governing Social Democratic Party, and a close associate of Mr. Schmidt.

Le Monde of Paris described Sen. Muskie as a close friend of President Carter's, "who dines frequently at the White House," and declared, "He is a respected politician in the Washington circles with which he must deal."

Looking into the senator's record, Le Monde concluded that he "must be considered a dove," because of his opposition to the war in Vietnam. It also described him as "a partisan of conciliation between the East and the West" but noted that his appointment "does not announce, as far as can be seen, any change in attitude toward Iran."

Vance Aide Plans To Leave Post

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP) — Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher made clear yesterday that he plans to leave the State Department after helping Sen. Edmund Muskie make the transition to the secretary's job.

Mr. Christopher, who was passed over when President Carter chose a replacement for Cyrus Vance, said after a meeting with Senate leaders, "I am encouraging Sen. Muskie to put together his own team, including his own deputy." Department sources said Mr. Christopher, while believing that Sen. Muskie was a good choice, feels he should have a deputy with the sort of rapport shared by Mr. Vance and Mr. Christopher.

Mr. Christopher's intentions became known as several hundred Foreign Service officers and employees crowded into the diplomatic lobby of the State Department late yesterday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. Vance, who plans to go to the Caribbean island of Antigua to rest for a few days and to work on a speech he is scheduled to deliver June 4 at Harvard University.

Several newspapers, describing Sen. Muskie as a moderate, expressed relief that he was not a hawk who would lead the United States on a dangerous course in the present crisis. In a dispatch from New York, Corriere della Sera of Milan told its readers that he "combines moderation, firmness and decisiveness." La Stampa of Turin described his selection as a compromise between the hardliners represented by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, and the doves of the State Department.

Thatcher Statement

Few government leaders were willing to be quoted publicly on the change in Washington, but Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said, "We deeply regret the resignation of Mr. Vance, although it is wholly a matter for him and the president."

"He is a wonderful person to work with," Mrs. Thatcher said in the House of Commons Tuesday, before Mr. Vance's successor had been named. "We shall miss him."

Mrs. Thatcher's foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who is to visit Washington this weekend for consultations, was described as delighted at the selection of Sen. Muskie.

Soviet Appraisal

MOSCOW, May 1 (NYT) — A Soviet political commentator yesterday appraised the nomination of Sen. Muskie to be secretary of state as a move to ally Iran in the United States and abroad over the resignation of Mr. Vance.

Speaking on the daily television program, "Today in the World," Valentin Zorin, a specialist in international affairs, spoke favorably of Sen. Muskie as a leading Democratic Party liberal.

Mr. Zorin said the choice was clearly meant to calm public opinion in the United States and among U.S. allies after an upsurge of alarm over the "adventurist" policies of Mr. Brzezinski.

The senator's appointment, Mr. Zorin said, may "lead a certain respectability" to Mr. Carter's conduct of foreign relations.

NATO Ambassadors Shun Moscow May Day Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Brezhnev smiled and waved to the television cameras.

And other Muscovites filed past waving red flags and bouquets of flowers, carrying huge portraits of the Soviet leaders and pulling floats boasting of the production records of Moscow's industrial plants.

One float saying, "Stop the interference of Imperialist Forces in Afghanistan," had a drawing of Afghan tribesmen, workers and peasants with upraised fists before placards in English saying: "Chinese American Conspirators [sic] — Hands off Afghanistan!"

Yugoslav Celebrations

BELGRADE, May 1 (UPI) — Concern and anxiety over President Tito's lingering illness underlay traditional May Day celebrations in Yugoslavia today.

As usual, blue, white and red Yugoslav flags and scarlet Communist Party banners decorated city streets, the radio played patriotic music and rallies were held in a number of cities. But this year the patriotism and praise of Marshal Tito and his ideals was given an added dimension by the fact that the man who is the father of Communist Yugoslavia has lain gravely ill for nearly four months.

Marshal Tito's doctors said today the 87-year-old leader's condition was somewhat better but still very grave. Yesterday's bulletin had said that his pneumonia, liver failure and digestive disorders were showing signs of easing up but other ailments were still without change.

In Turkey and Norway, the May Day holiday was marked by violence.

There were scattered bombing incidents, at least two deaths and a ban on demonstrations in Turkey. Authorities reported the police had

Peru Bus Crash Kills 10

LIMA, May 1 (UPI) — A bus plunged into a ravine 450 miles southeast of here, reports said yesterday, killing 10 passengers and injuring 22. The accident took place near the city of Cuzco.

taken into custody a total of 720 persons throughout the nation and said tight security measures would continue tomorrow.

In Norway, riot police wielding clubs and spraying tear gas swooped down on a crowd of about 2,000 young persons in Oslo when their Mayday celebration turned into a melee of rioting and looting.

The police arrested about 100 youths in the early hours today after the crowd, which gathered late yesterday, began fighting.

The police said windows in about 50 shops were broken and many of them looted during the violence. They said 70 persons were hurt. Thirty of those arrested were charged with assaulting the police.

Arabs Hold Iranians at London Emb.

(Continued from Page 1)

over which Britain has control: the future of the gulfmen themselves if the siege is ended and the already extensive publicity being given to their campaign for autonomy for fellow Iranians of Arab origin in Khuzestan, the province on the Iranian-Iraqi border, which the gulfmen call "Arabistan."

The province is the source of most of Iran's oil and the scene of periodic uprisings and sabotage of oil production facilities by Arab militants backed by Iraq.

"I appeal to them to remain calm," Sir David said of the gulfmen, who are believed to be monitoring media reports on radio or television inside the embassy. "Hasty action may cause even more suffering to their own people in Iran."

Overnight, in a telephone call to the gulfmen from Abu Dhabi, Mr. Ghobzadeh warned them that for every Iranian Embassy hostage harmed, one of the imprisoned Arab rebels in Khuzestan would be tried and executed.

During a later telephone conversation with a radio reporter at the BBC World Service here, the unidentified leader of the gulfmen said Mr. Ghobzadeh's message was "that he would not yield to our demands. I think he will regret that statement. After the deadline, we will kill everybody, all the hostages."

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Pope Undertakes 6-Nation Tour of Africa

VATICAN CITY, May 1 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II leaves on his fifth trip outside Italy since being elected pope — an 11-day Africa tour that will take him to Zaire, the Congo, Kenya, Ghana, U. In Zaire, he will help the local Roman Catholic Church on its 100th anniversary. And while in Ghana will meet with Archbishop Robert Runcie. Vatican officials said the purpose of the trip is to strengthen Catholicism in Africa by making it more compatible with local traditions.

The officials said some African traditions, such as polygamy, bride's dowries, will continue to impede the spread of the religion. The church estimates that 52 million of the 450 million people are Roman Catholics.

East, West Germany Sign Transit Accord
BERLIN, May 1 (AP) — East Germany and West Germany new four-year transit agreement yesterday that both sides have agreed to cooperate despite the chill in East-West relations.

Under the agreement, the West German government will contribute 10 million Deutsche marks (\$282 million) for improvements in being points, canals and highways serving as access through East Germany to West Berlin.

Guenter Gaus, West Germany's representative to East Germany during a signing ceremony that the agreement proves the two states can reach constructive accords in difficult times. Michael Genscher, Germany's foreign minister, described the agreement as contribution to the development of normal relations of peace and cooperation.

Swiss Arrest 100 Protesting Elisabeth I

BASEL, Switzerland, May 1 (UPI) — Swiss police today arrested 100 youths who were demonstrating against the visit to Switzerland of Queen Elizabeth II.

Police first arrested two youths waving a banner saying, "British Army out of Ireland." About 30 minutes later, about 100 youths were taken away after waving that said, "Queen go home."

The queen and her husband, Prince Philip, did not see either the queen arrived Tuesday for the four-day state visit, Switzerland by a British monarch.

Ohira, in Washington, Decries 'Bickering'

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP) — Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, with the foreign affairs committees of the House and Senate today, said that the United States and Japan cannot afford "mutual bickering." He said that the two nations since World War II, Mr. Ohira and the congressmen discussed the holding of the hostages and the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

There was criticism in the United States about Japan's early refusal to cooperate with the Carter administration on Iran. Since then, Japan has agreed to go along with certain economic sanctions and has will join the United States in boycotting the Moscow Olympics over Afghanistan.

Lebanon Militia Chief Spurns UN Command

HAIFA, Israel, May 1 (UPI) — The leader of the Israeli-backed militia in southern Lebanon, speaking at a Haifa hospital, being treated for wounds from a land-mine blast, said yesterday: longer would deal with the headquarters of the United Nations in Beirut.

Maj. Saad Haddad, who was slightly hurt on Tuesday, said that the Lebanese Forces in Lebanon were like the Lebanese government, "therefore, I cut off any connection with the UN command." He said that he would not allow UN battalions on any Lebanese territory. The Christian militias in Lebanon, yesterday, warned the UN to withdraw from its positions, after Nepal refused to join the UN.

The Palestinian Liberation Organization, Beirut radio said, Irish, Dutch, Senegalese, Fijian and Ghanaian UN battalions are still in Lebanon. The UN said it was trying to isolate the zone.

Tunnel Under Canal Ties Sinai, Mainland

SHALLUFA, Egypt, May 1 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat said a 1.7-mile-long tunnel under the Suez Canal yesterday. When the tunnel is completed, it will allow continuous two-way traffic between the Sinai and the Egyptian mainland for the first time in more than 20 years.

The tunnel, a British-Egyptian project that cost \$75 million, north of Suez at the southern end of the waterway. Mr. Sadat has second tunnel 37 miles to the north. Though the Shallufa tunnel, completed, finishing the entrance and roadwork is expected to take six months.

The Shallufa tunnel will carry cars and trucks as well as water pipes into Sinai. Work on the Suez Canal, which was opened in 1869, has been interrupted by war, and vehicles now are ferried across it during breaks in ship traffic. Mr. Sadat has been trying to isolate the Sinai.

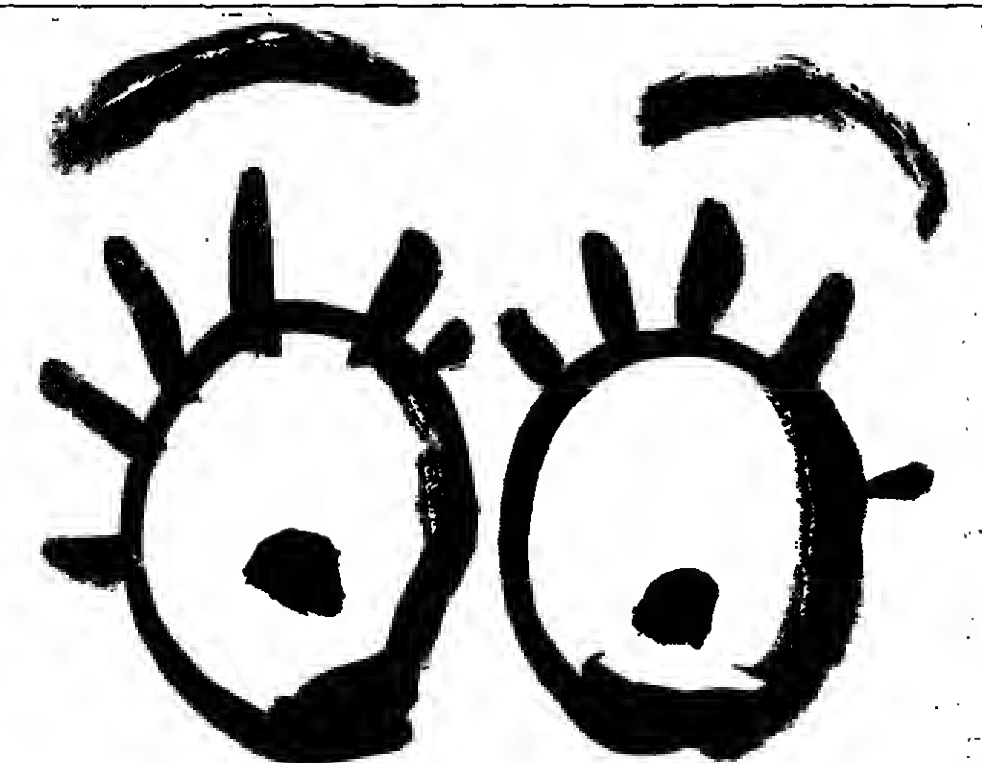
Cathedral Is Burned in New Chad Fight

PARIS, May 1 (AP) — New fighting broke out in Ndjamen, night after a week of relative calm in the civil war, according to reports from Paris. The city's Roman Catholic cathedral burned, apparently being hit by a phosphorous shell, Agence France Press said.

The agency said reinforcements had joined the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and his opponent, Defense Minister Habre. Each held about half of Ndjamen. An aircraft from Goukouni's back from an Organization of African Unity coalition could not land because of the fighting.

The reports said several hundred troops loyal to Foreign Minister Aoy reached the capital to join Mr. Goukouni's troops. Habre got more troops from his garrisons in the center and

Iran O



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مركز من القبول

Carter Plans Campaign Travels, Reversing Vow on Iran Hostages

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, May 1 (LAT) — President Jimmy Carter abandoned his "no campaign travel" strategy yesterday in a reversal of his vow to refrain from campaign travel while the Iranian hostages remained in Tehran.

Although he said the Iranian crisis did not require a campaign, Carter decided to campaign for re-election in Washington.

"Times have changed and the responsibilities that have been placed on my shoulders are different from those I have now been alleviated to," Carter said.

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The president has not campaigned outside Washington since the U.S. Embassy was seized in Tehran on Nov. 4. But he has campaigned heavily from the White House and has been accused by political opponents of exploiting the embassy hostages issue for political purposes.

His decision to abandon a pledge not to engage in campaign travel as long as the hostages were held was made after consultations with advisers who long have warned him that he was paying a political price for remaining in the White House.

Mr. Carter announced his intention during a session with a group of community leaders at the White House. He made it clear that the attempted rescue of the hostages last Thursday figured in the decision, but otherwise gave only a general explanation.

"I am determined that I will always keep before the American people the plight of the American hostages," he said. "We now have completed a rescue operation that was complicated and unfortunately not successful."

"We have now convinced our friends and allies around the world to join us in an effort to convince the Iranians that it is to their advantage to resolve the hostage crisis at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Carter also mentioned completing an economic sanctions program against the Soviet Union, the continuing effort to get other nations to join the boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and energy and anti-inflation legislation that he expects to be adopted soon.

"None of these challenges are completely removed," he said, "but I believe they are manageable enough for me to leave the White House for a limited travel schedule, including some campaigning if I choose to do so, in order to explain to the American people how these things can be brought to a successful conclusion."

In Indianapolis, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mr. Carter's rival for the Democratic nomination, welcomed the announcement and challenged the president to debate. White House press secretary Jody Powell said, however, that Mr. Carter would not accept. He said that, after the party conventions this summer, Mr. Carter would be willing to debate the Republican nominee if he won the Democratic nomination.

In Detroit, independent presidential candidate Rep. John Anderson greeted Mr. Carter's decision with pleasure, and in Fort Worth, Republican candidate George Bush said, "I'm glad he's putting aside Rose Garden politics and is willing to debate and go out on the trail."

Republican front-runner Ronald Reagan said to Midland, Texas, that if he won his party's nomination he would debate the Democratic nominee. But he said of Mr. Carter's announcement, "If he feels freed, I wonder if he feels the hostages are somehow freed."

Mr. Powell said no trips had yet been scheduled for Mr. Carter, but another White House source indicated that the president expects to make his first trip near the end of next week.

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Another official, asked whether Mr. Carter's recent decline in the polls figured in his decision, said: "If he felt that travel — even on a limited basis — would have a deleterious impact on the hostage situation, I have no doubt that he would not travel, no matter what."

Exiles Hold Prayer Sessions

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Bert Lance and his wife, LaBelle, leave U.S. District Court in Atlanta after he was found not guilty of nine counts of bank fraud. At left is a postman making his rounds in the federal building.

U.S. Court Acquits Lance of 9 Charges Of Bank Fraud; No Verdict on 3 Counts

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

ATLANTA, May 1 (NYT) — Bert Lance, the former U.S. budget director, was acquitted of nine bank fraud charges yesterday, but there was a mistrial on three other counts on which the jury deadlocked and could not return verdicts.

Mr. Lance was accused of hiding debts in a "paper" partnership with his wife and with misusing the funds of two Georgia banks that he headed before joining the Carter administration.

The National Bank of Georgia and the Calhoun First National Bank in Calhoun, Ga. — by making about \$1 million in questionable loans to his wife, his son and three friends.

The nine charges of which he was acquitted involved the loans. The jury deadlocked over two charges involving false financial statements on his debts and net worth, and one involving a \$12,000 loan to one of his friends.

Although Mr. Lance, who resigned from government as a result of the charges, was not convicted, the case is considered to have led to the passage of a major bank reform law.

Thomas Mitchell of Dalton, Ga., a businessman who had served as

trustee of Mr. Lance's blind trust when the latter became President Carter's director of the Office of Management and Budget in January, 1977, was found not guilty on all four counts of making false financial statements to banks.

After adjournment, juror Anthony Tigner said: "Intent was the key to the entire thing. When they say intent to defraud, it's really hard to say what's in someone's mind."

Mr. Lance stood outside the court building with his wife, LaBelle, and said: "We're delighted and happy at the outcome. There hadn't been any doubt in my mind what the jury would decide because I knew what the truth was."

Mr. Lance has contended from the outset that investigations of him and his friends were "purely political."

In the last three years they were investigated by the FBI, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Securities Exchange Commission, the Federal Election Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Federal Reserve Bank and the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Lance and his three friends initially had been charged with 33 counts of bank fraud and conspiracy. Judge Moye dismissed 14 of the charges himself, including the umbrella conspiracy charge. Of the 22 original counts against Mr. Lance, 12 finally went to the jury.

Mr. Lance said that the partnership with his wife had been formed as a vehicle for charitable contributions. But the prosecutors contended that Lance and Co. actually was a haven for more than a half-million dollars to debts, to hide them from banks that were considering loan applications.

Under U.S. statute, the Federal Trade Commission is charged with enforcing antitrust laws and preventing false and deceptive advertising of goods, drugs, devices and cosmetics.

Most of the agency's 1,700 employees reported for work and began what officials said would be a phased shutdown here and at regional offices in 10 other U.S. cities. Several FTC hearings were canceled, employees on official travel were sent home and all investigations were ordered halted.

Hours earlier, House and Senate conferees had resolved major procedural issues in the agency's authorizing legislation. But emergency money — \$55 million needed to keep the agency running until the end of this business year — was momentarily stalled, and the agency's latest temporary funding ran out at midnight yesterday. The FTC had to begin shutting down, in view of a ruling from Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti that U.S. law does not allow agencies to continue operating if they have not been funded.

The authorizing legislation provides for a congressional veto over individual Federal Trade Commission rules if House and Senate agree.

Budget Restoration Defeated

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT) — The House last night narrowly defeated an amendment proposed by liberals and supported by President Carter that would have restored to the 1981 budget \$1.2 billion in cuts made in funds for cities and in programs for youth, veterans, children's health, nutrition for the elderly and fuel assistance.

The vote of 213 to 201 was a victory for a Democratic-Republican coalition that supports the budget resolution, which provides for \$611.8 billion with a \$2-billion surplus. The action was taken as the House moved toward a vote on the resolution, which provides for the first budget with no planned deficit in 12 years.

U.S. House Rushes to Find Money to Keep FTC Open

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI) — Employees began shutting down the Federal Trade Commission today after its congressional appropriation ran out, but the U.S. House of Representatives cleared the way for action on a bill providing an emergency \$75.5 million for the agency to function for 30 days.

A measure offered by Rep. Jamie Whitten, D-Miss., to allow consideration of the funding bill was approved by unanimous consent of the House, whose leaders said they expected it to come up later today.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said the delay in funding

would send a message to the FTC that it had "overstepped its bounds" and interfered too much in the lives of the people of the United States.

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Muskie: The Right Man?

President Carter did well to swiftly replace Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with another man of intelligence, moderation and stature. But whether Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, will prove to be the right man to manage United States foreign policy during this exceptionally difficult period can not yet be answered. Before accepting the president's offer, Mr. Muskie expressed his own doubts: "I can think of others who have had more actual foreign policy experience," he said. "I can think of others who have more foreign policy contacts around the world, in the world with which we must deal. I'm not a foreign policy technician. I'm strictly a senator of 22 years who's had the exposure to foreign policy that a senator with that length of service would have." For the moment, the most that can be done is to measure his generally impressive record against the extraordinarily demanding requirements of the job.

Mr. Muskie, through his political skill, hard work and a willingness to take on difficult but politically unpromising tasks, has won the respect of almost all members of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, which will be useful in rallying congressional support for administration policies. Furthermore, a long career in politics has sharpened his skills both as an orator and as a negotiator. His predecessor, who practices law when not serving his country, is much more comfortable across a table from adversaries than on a platform in front of an audience. Mr. Muskie's positions on critical foreign policy issues such as East-West relations and arms control are similar to those of Mr. Vance and they are consistent with those of the U.S. al-

lies. Throughout this administration he has supported President Carter's major foreign policy initiatives, but he escapes the stigma of being identified with their execution. He is liked and respected abroad and because of his committee service he is familiar with the spectrum of U.S. policy options.

But he is a newcomer to the day-to-day practice of diplomacy and to shaping foreign policy from the options available. His experience on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for example, did not require him to make recommendations that might result in the loss of lives. He has proved that he can work out compromises on complicated budget issues with his Senate colleagues, but that is different from bargaining effectively with Andrei Gromyko. Although he undoubtedly has a good general knowledge of foreign affairs, he runs the risk of being sniped at for amateurism by the administration's other foreign policy power, Zbigniew Brzezinski. And although the early response has been favorable, he runs a similar risk abroad. Finally, there is the question of temperament. Sen. Muskie is not a patient man. He angers easily. Some see that as an advantage in dealing with the Soviet Union and some of the allies. Others do not.

Given the state of the world, it won't take long before the new secretary of state is tested. His former colleagues in the Senate may be generous in not judging him too quickly. But the rest of the world is not likely to give him much time to learn his new job. It will be up to Mr. Muskie, with the president's full support, to prove that he is the right man.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Lessons of Bogota

Some hostage situations can be resolved without harming either the hostages or national honor. That is the reassuring lesson of Bogota, where two months of negotiations finally brought the release of the diplomats held by radical guerrillas in the Dominican Republic's Embassy. Credit is due mainly to the Colombian government, for negotiating with patience and suppleness, and to the captive envoys, for persuasive diplomacy in their own cause.

But not even this happy ending provides a universal formula for dealing with hostage-taking, which seems to have become a favored tactic of assorted terrorists. A decade of experience shows instead the limits of any single approach. Compare the strategy that finally ended the Bogota siege with the futility of nearly six months in Tehran.

The critical difference between Tehran and Bogota, of course, was in the contrasting behavior of the Colombian and Iranian governments. When governments sanction terrorism against diplomats, as in Iran, they undermine the very basis of international communication on which the Bogota solution was ultimately built. But even leaving such special cases aside, the proper response to terrorist episodes can only be found in the specific circumstances of each event, including the physical terrain, the political environment and the mentality of the terrorists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Outlook on Oil: Bad

Projections of energy trends over the past decade have been most notable for their inaccuracy. They nonetheless continue to be made, and among those that have tended to be least wrong are the analyses made each year by the International Energy Agency, whose 20 members represent most of Europe (except France and Warsaw Pact members), Australia, New Zealand and Japan, and North America. The analyses are intended only for internal government use and are therefore surprisingly frank. The 1979 version — the first draft of which was completed in March — presents a sobering forecast of oil shortages in the coming years and an urgent call for further government action to limit energy demand.

The IEA report is based first of all on detailed submissions made by each member nation. Together these yield an estimated need for imported oil by IEA members in 1985. IEA experts then make their own projections of available oil supply from OPEC and other producers, and of the import requirements of non-IEA nations. What the report finds is a projected gap — between need and supply — of 2 million to 4 million barrels a day in 1985, and as much as 5 million to 8 million barrels a day in 1990.

Of course, as the report itself points out, the projected gap will never actually exist. It will be closed by either very large oil price increases, sudden and painful economic adjustments (more commonly known as a recession), or (preferably) more determined conservation efforts.

The conclusions the IEA experts draw from the events of 1979 are that the "very serious adjustment problems" previously predicted for the end of the decade "may well be with us now, on a continuing basis." The year 1979 also showed that a very small amount of excess demand in the world market has a disproportionately large effect on price, and that this trend will get worse as oil producers increasingly choose to manage their production more conservatively. Finally, the report concludes that a more stable and certain oil market is essential for economic growth in the West during the 1980s and that, in the time available, stability can come only from greater efforts to control oil demand.

The IEA's report is by no means a message of unrelieved gloom, for it makes clear that much more can be done. In fact, with relatively modest conservation goals, the projected oil shortage can be eliminated. For the United States, the "fundamental imperative is to ensure that consumers of energy get the right price signals." In other words, decontrol of oil prices and a gasoline tax that brings U.S. prices up to the world market level. Above all, what the report makes clear is that despite the major changes in energy use since 1974, what has been done so far is nowhere near enough — not even close.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 2, 1905

WARSAW — The first disturbance in connection with the May Day demonstrations began at 1.15 p.m., when a procession of several thousand workmen appeared in Zelazna street, carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs. The procession was allowed to advance some distance without molestation, when suddenly a squadron of cavalry rode up. They made no attempt to interfere with the demonstrators, but ranged themselves on the pavement as the workmen marched past. When a party of infantry appeared, the Uhlan, with drawn swords, charged into the procession. The infantry fired several volleys into the panic-stricken crowd, killing 31.

Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1930

NEW YORK — An "interesting study" for which art experts refused to pay more than \$400 has turned out to be a Titian worth at least \$150,000. When the sale of the Havermeier art collection was announced, Wilhelm Valentiner, art director of the Detroit Institute of Arts, was attracted by a painting attributed to the "Titian school." Careful examination convinced him that the portrait was an original Titian. When the portrait came under the hammer last month, despite many connoisseurs and private buyers present, the bidding stopped at Mr. Valentiner's offer of \$400. It was later found to be a fine Titian portrait of the Doge Girolamo Priuli.



On Flogging the Military

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Hours before the eight old helicopters lifted off the deck of the Nimitz, bound for disaster in the desert, Jimmy Carter sent a letter to House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, D-Mass., endorsing a move to slash his own defense budget by \$3.8 billion. This would drive the "post-Afghanistan" defense budget below even the level called for in Carter's January budget, which even Carter quickly repudiated as inadequate.

The eight minesweeping helicopters were veterans. The Navy has procured none of this model since 1975. (They were used in 1973 to clear Haiphong, a duty imposed by the "peace" treaty.) They have been sitting on carriers since last year. The loss of seven of them cut by one-third the U.S. helicopter minesweeping capability. Carter has rejected Navy requests for more of them.

No Port

The carrier Nimitz has not seen port — any port — since Jan. 4. The United States has too few carriers, and too few planes to equip those it has. Carter used a veto to frustrate Congress's demand for another carrier. For four straight years he has requested fewer new planes for the Navy than the Navy loses in operational attrition. So tours at sea become longer, flying becomes more dangerous. (A pilot who spends 20 peacetime years flying tactical aircraft from a carrier has a one-in-four chance of being killed.) And Carter opposes pay even sufficient to get all Navy families off food stamps.

Zbigniew Brzezinski says the lesson of the rescue mission is: "Do not scoff at American power. Do not scoff at American reach." But the mission resembled the Bay of Pigs operation in its tentativeness, in shaving the margin of safety, thereby betraying lack of conviction.

You would not expect conviction from a president who has repeatedly and gently disparaged the Mayaguez rescue, which actually rescued people. You would hardly expect conviction from a president whose proudest and loudest campaign boast — even after two soldiers died defending the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan — was that during his presidency no American had died in combat. You would hardly expect conviction in the use of military assets by a president who struggles to decrease those assets.

The failed mission will be another occasion for flogging the military. Already a Washington Post commentary is headlined: "Another President Dis-Served by The Military He Heads." Actually, the military has been ill-served by the president and his appointees, including some senior officers who are distinguished primarily by behavior convenient for their civilian benefactors.

Consider Harold Brown, the secretary of defense, and Gen. David Jones, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Brown was Lyndon Johnson's Secretary of the Air Force when political and irresponsible decisions were made about the TFX fighter. He presided over the making of the C-5A fiasco. He was an architect of "selective" bombing to send this signal, all right, signals of uncertainty. It was a slow, step-by-step policy similar to the administration's response to Iran. It dissipated U.S. power by allowing Hanoi to anticipate and adapt to each step. It was a policy that produced a tragically high ratio of force expended to objectives achieved.

Deceptive Budgets

As secretary of defense, Brown has deceptively packaged four straight budgets cutting real spending below that of the previous year. He has been a central actor in the advertising of first a fraudulent 5 percent, then a fraudulent 3 percent, defense increase, and has even tried to reduce this year's spending to produce the illusion of increases next year.

Jones is an Air Force general who was elevated to the chairmanship of

the JCS after service selling the Panama Canal treaties and quelling Air Force protests about Carter's unilateral and unreciprocated killing of the B-1 bomber. Fraudulent recruiting by sergeants reflects an atmosphere of abandoned integrity at the highest levels, by those who (to take just one example) say that the F-15s at Langley Air Base which are only 40 percent operationally ready, are ready to fight a war. Or who are careful not to be politically inconvenient by insisting, inconspicuously, on decent pay for defending the United States.

Nothing changes. Carter abandoned his stay-at-home policy six days before the Texas primary to fly to Texas to visit the casualties of the Iran mission. He thereby indicated his unchanged determination that Iran shall remain the sun around which his campaign, and U.S. foreign policy, revolves. Brown, asked about Iran's menacing display of American bodies, said the display was "disappointing." Nothing changes. Those disappointing Iranians still won't live up to administration expectations.

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Failed Mission: Hold Your Fire

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — I have been thinking about my whereabouts and preoccupations on the day the called-off rescue mission was staged. At around 10:30 that morning I had just settled in as a spectator at a conference called "Totalitarianism and Terrorism: Foreign Policy Challenges of the Eighties." Criticism, much of it plausible to me, was being leveled against the Carter administration by a variety of conservative intellectuals — including some high up in the Reagan campaign — for its failure of audacity and clarity in facing the challenges under discussion. Carter had no long-term strategy for protecting U.S. interests. It was generally agreed. He should be replaced by someone who had.

All this was being chewed over, according to accounts I have now read, at approximately the same time the eight U.S. helicopters were entering Iranian airspace. By the time the first signs of real trouble were occurring, a colleague and I were having lunch in a restaurant near The Washington Post, planning the next day's editorial. It would be an exhortation to Jimmy Carter not to back off the tough, pressuring policy he had enunciated toward Iran.

Perceptions

Perceptions: This weird two-track existence — my Thursday, and Carter's — highlights for me a more general gap between criticism, analysis and political perceptions on the one hand, and, on the other, the arena, the pit — the day-by-day, hour-by-hour, messy chance-and accident-ridden place where imperfect people try to make good things happen, and don't. I'm not saying "Oh, poor him," or "The job is bigger than all of us" or anything like that. Those conferees' complaints about an absence of coherent strategy seem as sound to me today as they did that Thursday, and so does the editorial impulse to urge the president to hang tough. What interests me is that although the analysis seems right and true, it also always seems not quite practical or relevant or applicable to the particular can of worms into which the

administration is staring at any given moment.

Partly, this is because theory is accident-free, without the complicating features of hydraulic systems or individual human foibles. Candidates and critics have the luxury of saying what they would do without actually having to do it. But it's not just that. It is the indestructibility of so many of these theories, the almost worshipful respect in which they are held, that seems to me the more important fact. They prevail over evidence, no matter what that evidence may be.

At the moment, the United States, according to the televised and printed responses to the news of the failed mission, is in the familiar phase I of its reaction. We are in our "I-am-shocked-and-dismayed" mode, rumbling forth with calls for national unity, forswearing now and forever (want to bet?) politics and "scapegoats." But I don't figure this will last long. It will be over by the middle of the week. We are, the whole lot of us in the United States, trained like communists ourselves, and at the signal you can be sure we will all take up our battle stations. The disaster in the desert will be seen as irrefutable further evidence of at least the following few theories — and probably dozens more:

• That a terrible rundown of our military equipment has been permitted, culminating in the scandalous and mortal failure of the helicopters en route to the Iranian ren-

deavors, and that the lesson is that the military procurement budget is woefully deficient.

• That military action, even of this properly targeted kind, is a reckless, maniacal and doomed line of activity unfit to accomplish any of the objectives we have in mind.

• That the military will always snooker the civilian leadership, given half a chance, and that once more, as in the Bay of Pigs and Vietnam, it has led our government into the Big Muddy — with no way out.

• That Carter is a warmonger and a bloody-minded fool and that he acted at this time for political gain.

• That Carter is unprecedentedly incompetent and weak, that he did too little, too late and then in panic and unnecessarily called the whole enterprise off.

Discredit

The episode, in other words, will most assuredly be used to discredit whatever we were already of a mind to discredit, and I don't think there can be any doubt that Carter will be at the top of the list. People are going around now indignantly supporting him, but — unless the thing has a surprisingly good outcome — that can't last, and I wouldn't be surprised if this whole affair didn't finally do him in. It is ideally suited to that purpose, no matter how

side (too weak and timid versus too military-minded) you while some part of all this seems valid to me, there is a very large element of delusion in it.

When a ghastly whole Iranian conflict, there will also be revealing truths about able and even fairly far as of what should be, how avenues got bow bizarre and almost sodas intervened.

Setbacks: What I think Carter is, for better or worse, in many respects, an inevitable left-by-case, minimalist, humane president so had penciled in for it cism years.

Yes, he has presided terrible foreign-policy yes, at least some part to his own nature. But are all concentrating of won't have to face the many of our own the indices have been di- They are, as well, the means of the other fell for president now. Pres- extent that we make scapegoat, we guaran- ing will have learned noth- ing that began in Teh- ©1980, News

A Bleak Forecast For Third World

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Toward the end of the 1970s, it was possible to look back on the decade and conclude that the Third World's economic record was, all things considered, not too bad. It averaged an annual growth rate of 5.2 percent, compared with the industrialized countries' average of 3.4 percent.

Most of the developing countries, with the aid of the commercial banks, had survived the 1974 oil shock with their economies reasonably intact. They expanded their exports of manufactured goods at an annual rate of over 10 percent; they financed most of their own development principally by saving and investing nearly a quarter of their limited national incomes.

These, of course, are just average figures hiding great diversity. Nevertheless, if one takes out South Asia, Africa and Indonesia, it was possible to conclude that most of the Third World was on the right side of history, making inroads on their poverty, building the infrastructure and industrial base for an increasingly indispensable, both as markets and purchasers, to the economies of the industrialized world.

Welcome Evidence

The demographers also had welcome evidence to share. Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, birth rates had begun to decline.

Travelers' tales, too, brought back interesting news. The Singaporeans have introduced the world's most effective traffic control scheme. The Mexicans have built a metro system with Bach's music aired in the stations; and, experiments in slum infested Manila showed that if the poor were given secure tenure they made dramatic improvements to their housing.

Four months into the 1980s, it is all beginning to look rather different. The world economy has suffered its second major shock in six years. But not only is the oil price rise of 1979 larger in absolute terms than the 1974 one; it appears to be producing much more serious problems of adjustment.

Immediately after the 1974 price rise, it was widely felt that the commercial banks would have an impossible task in recycling the OPEC surpluses; that they did so was in large measure due to two factors. First, the OPEC countries themselves spent faster than anyone expected on industrializing and modernizing their economies. Second, the developing countries borrowed huge amounts and used them successfully to finance high growth rates.

Slow Down

Neither of those two things is likely to recur. The OPEC countries, for their own good, must slow down the rate of expenditure on modernization. Their social and economic structures are already too overburdened.

Moreover, the banks are becoming increasingly cautious about going in for another round of huge loans to the Third World. And with good reason. And with the industrialized world moving into recession, the Third World is going to bear the full brunt of reduced Western deficits and large OPEC surpluses. The

Third World's economic record was as high as \$80 billion. Many observers believe that new initiatives by the Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the OPEC banks, telling the Third World that they must learn to conserve energy at home, even if it is a judgment call, are about to begin. The Third World cannot expect the growth rates of the 1970s. Whereas the last big of the banks enabled countries to grow at year in 1974-1975, ex- rates for the next two years nearer 3 percent.

What does a figure of 100 countries? One at it is to reveal what a 5.2 percent mean has been disaggregated. In Africa income grew at 1.2 per capita food production. In Kingston, Jamaica, income increased; in Sao Paulo one of the 1970s "miracles" above average growth, infant mortality there was a resurgence.

Another way to look at the speech of president Robert M. La Follette, Jr. in 1979. In an address he argued the necessity for a growth rate of 5.6 percent in the 1980s, but warned that if the growth rate fell below 5 percent, the world would still have a life in the year 2000. It was likely that the growth rate might be percent and this would 700 million in dire poverty moments of never conceived a 3 per-

The oil price rise is a bad enough. How come at a time when other things are going four years of successful growth and expanding world food production fell last year for the first time since World War II.

Terms of Trade

The terms of trade, last few years been against the developing world. Real commodity prices on record since 1950 have fallen significantly during the 1970s, and contribute to the boom put and trade, are not stored on some critical commodities. Aid budgets are being nearly all the main inc- tides. Even Zimbabwe, which cannot get the aid promised.

It is fair to say that late 1970s has the situation quite bleak.

The Third World is back, yet the will to get again is difficult to find. ©1980, International H.

New Theory On Protons Faces a Test

Experiment May Tell If Universe Will End

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP) — An enormous hole is being dug in the bottom of an Ohio salt mine in an experiment that could prove the universe will disappear someday in an enormous fireball.

The experiment, which is backed by \$2 million from the Department of Energy, involves excavating a 70-foot-high chamber, 2,000 feet down in a salt mine on the shores of Lake Erie. The hole would then be filled with 10,000 tons of the purest water (about 240 gallons per ton) and surrounded with 2,000 photoelectric cells.

If the photoelectric cells detect a sudden flash of light at any time in the next year, it means the world will come to an end someday.

"A flash of light will mean a proton has decayed and has released energy in its decay," Frederick Reines of the University of California at Irvine yesterday told the annual meeting of the American Physical Society. "It will mean that the notion that protons live forever is not the correct one," Mr. Reines said.

An unstable proton means that all matter ultimately will decay. Thus, at some distant point in time the protons that make up the heart of the universe will suddenly lose a tiny fraction of their mass and become electrons, an act that will release enough energy to destroy the universe.

Test Nobel Theory

Mr. Reines is conducting the experiment because the winners of the 1979 Nobel Prize in physics predicted that protons had a finite lifetime, not an infinite one as physicists had believed for the last 100 years.

Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg of Harvard University won their Nobel Prize in part for a theory that suggests that the electromagnetic and the weak and strong nuclear forces of nature are all manifestations of the same force. This means the proton and electron are linked, which tells physicists that the heavier proton can emit a flash of light and decay to an electron.

"This says the universe as we see it is only in a transitory phase," Dr. Rolf Sinclair of the National Science Foundation said. "This means that all matter could ultimately decay to electrons."

The Reines experiment uses purified water because it is composed mostly of protons that make up the hydrogen atom in the water molecule of hydrogen and oxygen. A salt mine was chosen because the rock and salt will block out any cosmic rays from outer space that could strike the Earth and register on the photoelectric cells surrounding the water in the same way as would the decay of a proton.

Limitless Protons

Mr. Reines said the hole will be filled with 10,000 tons of water to supply what in effect will be a limitless number of protons for the experiment. He said there are 10 to the 29th power protons (10 with 29 zeros) in each ton of pure water.

In the theory that won them the Nobel Prize, Mr. Glashow and Mr. Weinberg said that the "average" proton would last between 10 to the 30th power (10 with 30 zeros added) and 10 to the 34th power (10 with 34 zeros added) years. Mr. Reines said if their theory is right, one proton in the water bath at the bottom of the salt mine would decay and emit a flash of light in each year the water bath sits there.

Mr. Reines said his experiment will be ready in a year, but if he detects a flash of light any time in the year after that nobody should panic. That would still mean the world has a long way to go. The universe is estimated to be 20 billion years old, which is 20 plus nine zeros. That still leaves between 21 and 24 zeros for time to go on.

Source of Trouble

Amsterdam's 10,000 squatters, who occupy thousands of empty buildings in a city where the waiting list for housing totals 55,000, have been a source of trouble for years. In March, the squatters set up barricades in the city and riotous when police moved in.

Seizing on the palace, which stands empty except on ceremonial occasions, as an emblem of social injustice, the squatters had mounted a campaign under the slogan, "No Housing, No Coronation." The new queen and her husband, Prince Claus, a former German diplomat, have expressed sympathy for the squatters.

"I have made earnest endeavors to prepare myself for this heavy responsibility," Queen Beatrix told the cheering crowd in a speech from the palace balcony. "I realize that much will be asked of me, yet I am resolved to accept it as a great and splendid task."

After the speech, her mother, who ended her 32-year reign on her 71st birthday, withdrew from the balcony. Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus were joined then by their three sons, including 13-year-old Crown Prince Willem-Alexander, the first male heir to the throne in a century.

The Nieuwe Kerk was packed with ambassadors, Dutch dignitaries, the judges of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and princes and princesses from 10 countries, including Prince Charles of Britain.

Seated in a gilded armchair in the church, Beatrix confessed that she had "no idea of where the road will lead us." But she appealed to the Dutch people to build stronger links to developing countries in the realization that "we can no longer dissociate our domestic policy from the distress in the world."

There was no argument within the administration that a tougher fuel economy standard is technically possible, sources said. However, government officials said, the administration did not want to support tougher regulation of the auto industry at this point, with Chrysler Corp. in critical financial condition and the other U.S. automakers also suffering from a sharp drop in new-car sales.

U.S. Officials Said to Back Off Tough Gas Rules

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP) — The Energy Department has backed down from supporting new legislation that would require auto manufacturers to increase substantially the mile-per-gallon performance of cars in the next decade, according to government sources.

Deputy Energy Secretary John Sewall was prepared to testify before a Senate subcommittee this week in support of a bill sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., setting a new standard of 40 miles-a-gallon by 1995. Auto companies now are required to attain an average fuel economy standard of 27.5 mpg by 1985.

But the Energy Department's position ran into opposition from the Transportation Department and the Office of Management and Budget. Government sources said that the DOE was obliged to change its prepared testimony and back off from an endorsement of the Jackson legislation.

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Theater in England

'Early Days': Age and the Narrowing of Memory

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, May 1 (IHT) — We are in a garden somewhere in England. A cranky old man, once a distinguished politician, now a lost leader of the left, is recalling his childhood and one briefly terrifying moment when at the seaside he got separated from his parents. All that was a very long time ago but now, a lifetime later, it is all he really has or wishes to recall of his past. And that, in essence, is David Storey's new play, "Early Days," on the Cottesloe stage of the National Theatre.

It runs barely 90 minutes, including an intermission, and is perhaps not so much a drama as a solo vehicle for Sir Ralph Richardson, who is now reunited with Storey and with the director Lindsay Anderson for the first time since their immensely successful collaboration on "Honey" in London and on Broadway in 1970-71.

True, six other characters do put in appearances, but only fleetingly and in order to give Sir Ralph someone to talk to when he is not talking to himself, which is most of the time.

Storey, who wrote this especially for Sir Ralph, seems to be telling us that old age is a process of selective forgetfulness and arrogant egocentricity. Life, we are told, goes on not for good but for bad and we are frequently reminded, though without any details of the political background, that this old man's career was entirely ruined several years ago by one brief and unwisely critical speech in the House of Commons. So what he now has left is simply and totally himself, and "Early Days" becomes a kind of tone poem, a monologue about the gradual narrowing of the memory and of life itself. Kitchen, a character Sir Ralph does not so much play as inhabit, is now kept in some style by his daughter, her wealthy husband and a military manservant, none of whom are able to prevent him making sexually disgusting exhibitions of himself in a nearby



Ralph Richardson (front), Norman Jones in "Early Days."

village and generally behaving like a very tiresome old man.

There are times, indeed, when the play seems to be a cry for pensioners' liberation, for the belief that old age is its own excuse and alibi for outrageous behavior. But Storey is on more than just that. In an infinitely elegant and stylish piece, which shares some of the obsessions of Simon Gray's "Close of Play" and Alan Bennett's "The Old Country," he is on the power of the past. Life is out just slipping away from this abusive, selfish, out-price leader; he is vigorously pushing it away, the member now of a political party called death, which welcomes all

candidates so long as they are willing to defect from all their previously held beliefs.

As a play "Early Days" is perhaps a little sketchy and overpoetic; as an excuse for Sir Ralph to ramble around the stage and through the conflicting paths of memory it is an exciting and unforgettable and immensely theatrical experience. It is also, I suspect, the kind of play which will be gratefully received by leading and distinguished veteran male actors across the world over. Guilty would once have been wonderful in it, Barbra Streisand in it, and so on. It is also the kind of piece that will probably sound better in French.

The best reason for visiting Stratford this summer is undoubtedly Ron Daniels' new staging of "Romeo and Juliet" at the main Royal Shakespeare Company stage. Though he has frequently worked on the RSC's smaller stages, and indeed in both Minneapolis and Washington, this is Daniels' first RSC main stage production and he brings to it all the virtues of textual clarity and fidelity which we have come to associate with the RSC at the Warehouse or the Other Place in their more experimental and less immediately commercial work.

But this "Romeo" should delight the tourists too. It allows for the "West Side Story" influences (a lavish and lush romantic score is provided by Stephen Oliver who, had he been born 30 years earlier, could have made a decent living as the resident composer at MGM) and finds in its central casting of Anton Lesser and Judy Buxton two admirably young players of considerable sexiness.

It is admittedly a little odd of Lesser to keep his black leather trousers on in bed, even odder of Buxton to take the news of Tybalt's death and the further news that Romeo has killed him in the same general gasp, as though one mattered no more than the other. But this is after all the first great "Love Story" and love presumably means never having to say you're sorry your lover has killed your cousin.

There is a greasily good Mercutio from Jonathan Hyde, and an admirable feeling of bakes and parched Italian heat from Ralph Koltai's white-wait settings. There's also a lot of energy here, even from Brenda Bruce's unusually young and tough nurse, and a splendidly icy Lady Capulet from Barbara Kington. All in all, at a time when the RSC is spread out across two Stratford and three London theaters, this production restores faith in the home team and their continuing ability to do the popular classics unforgettably.

The Paris Stage

Chekhov's 'Seagull' Seldom Gets Off the Ground

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, May 1 (IHT) — The Chekhov mood is notoriously elusive. Its siren song has lured many a company to shipwreck. In the Comedie-Française revival of "The Seagull" (La Mouette) it flickers like a candle in the wind. Now you see it, now you don't. Often it is invisible for it has been extinguished and must be relit, a lengthy operation.

Otomar Krejca, a Czech director of reputation, has been imported from Prague to captain the play. In the calmer stretches all is smooth sailing, but in the heavy weather of the emotional turbulence he loses his control and histrionic panic rears.

This famous play has had a checkered career. Its premiere at the Alexandrinsky Theatre of St. Petersburg in 1896 was a fiasco that so depressed its author that he swore to abandon playwrighting. It was avant-garde drama then, but bore no relation to the advance movement in progress — to Ibsen, Hauptmann, the early Strindberg and Maeterlinck. The first-night audience sat before it in strained inconceivable silence at the end of the first act the scattered applause was lost in vociferous booing and whistling. Then it was ahead of its time; today it is still ahead of many actors and actresses.

On the surface it is simplicity itself. Constantin, a poet in his 20s, the son of Irina, a well-known actress, is in love with Nina, a young girl

with theatrical aspirations. He writes a play for her and it is performed disastrously in an amateur staging on his mother's country estate.

Nina prefers the middle-aged author Trigorin, Irina's lover, and Constantin, dependent over this and his literary striving, tries to kill himself. Trigorin, attracted by Nina's fresh beauty, takes her with him to Moscow and after a time deserts her to return to Irina. Nina is lost, symbolized by a seagull that has been shot down. Having scant acting ability, she is reduced to touring in third-rate companies. Constantin again proposes to her and when rejected he commits suicide.

Second Hearing

It is the telling of this fragile story, the evocation of provincial Russian life in the '90s, and the nuanced and subtle of the character delineation that give the drama greatness. Stanislavsky, over Chekhov's objections, gave the play its second hearing at the Moscow Art Theatre in 1898, which brought it international fame. Its success dovetailed with the birth of Stanislavsky's Theatre and the seagull became the emblem of the playhouse.

In the present resurrection Ludmila Mikaël's Nina shines like a good deed, the most consistent of the main interpretations, conveying completely the wistful charm and vulnerability of the yearning girl. Catherine Samie appears to have been studying Dolphine Seyrig's habit of inverting statements into questions and questions into statements in her reading of the self-satisfied tragedy-queen mother. In support Fanny Delbecq succeeds in making a firm characterization of the hopeless Masha who is in mourning for her existence and resorts to the bottle to see everything through.

Michel Aumont plays Trigorin as though it were a dual role. He has necessary poise at the beginning and at the end, but in the interlude in which he converses with Nina in the second act he indulges in enough arm-waving, restless pacing, and head-scratching to be Jasper Lester of "Tobacco Road." He is

supposed to be a Russian literary giant on holiday, not a muzhik. Francis Huster as the disturbed young poet looks the part, but his big scenes are in need of directorial correction. His voice becomes unnecessarily shrill in his dispute with his mother and in his final despair he grotesquely overacts, tossing about on a divan.

Jan Skalicky's cosplaying is appropriately in period. Krejca has supplied the odd decor himself. There is throughout a background of birch trees, but these resemble goatees, and the interiors of the last two acts suggest not a country mansion but the Art Nouveau dining room of a luxury hotel, perhaps the Metropole, the Maxim's of Moscow. The nostalgic offstage piano is a helpful touch, but the too leisurely treatment of canon turns into ennui itself. It is only fleetingly that this rather pompous production of "The Seagull" is illuminated by a lovely light.

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Sharps and Flats

PARIS — The Delta Rhythm Boys headline the bill at the Eiffel Tower during the month of May. Jimmy Smith is at the American May 2-7 and May 10. Alvin Karpis will be at the Palace May 4-8. Art Taylor and Jimmy Gavelin are of the Club St. Germain. Jacques Van Jones at the Droher, Charles Anselme at the Olympia and Jack Hammer at the Des Comtes. Eric Wilson will be at the Theatre Mogador May 4 at 8 p.m. and at the Hamilton and Eddie Viscus at the Espace Cardin May 5 at 8 p.m.

MONTE CARLO — Neil Sedaka is featured at the Sporting Club May 2, Melina Mercouri at the Casino de Monte-Carlo May 2-7 and May 10. Alvin Karpis will be at the Palace May 4-8. Art Taylor and Jimmy Gavelin are of the Club St. Germain. Jacques Van Jones at the Droher, Charles Anselme at the Olympia and Jack Hammer at the Des Comtes. Eric Wilson will be at the Theatre Mogador May 4 at 8 p.m. and at the Hamilton and Eddie Viscus at the Espace Cardin May 5 at 8 p.m.

ON TOUR — Lionel Hampton, continuing his swing through Europe, will be in Zurich May 2, Basel May 3, Bonn May 4, Bonn May 5, Frankfurt May 6, Hamburg May 7, and London May 8. The 4th and Glen Campbell, Dallas and the Powers on the bill.

LONDON — E. A. Robertson is at the Odeon Hammersmith May 2, the Playhouse Theatre May 3, the Royal Albert Hall May 4, the Royal Albert Hall May 5, the Royal Albert Hall May 6, the Royal Albert Hall May 7, the Royal Albert Hall May 8, the Royal Albert Hall May 9, the Royal Albert Hall May 10, the Royal Albert Hall May 11, the Royal Albert Hall May 12, the Royal Albert Hall May 13, the Royal Albert Hall May 14, the Royal Albert Hall May 15, the Royal Albert Hall May 16, the Royal Albert Hall May 17, the Royal Albert Hall May 18, the Royal Albert Hall May 19, the Royal Albert Hall May 20, the Royal Albert Hall May 21, the Royal Albert Hall May 22, the Royal Albert Hall May 23, the Royal Albert Hall May 24, the Royal Albert Hall May 25, the Royal Albert Hall May 26, the Royal Albert Hall May 27, the Royal Albert Hall May 28, the Royal Albert Hall May 29, the Royal Albert Hall May 30, the Royal Albert Hall May 31.

AMSTERDAM — Don Medeson will be at the Concertgebouw May 5 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 6 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 7 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 8 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 9 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 10 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 11 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 12 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 13 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 14 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 15 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 16 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 17 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 18 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 19 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 20 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 21 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 22 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 23 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 24 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 25 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 26 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 27 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 28 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 29 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 30 at 8 p.m. and at the Concertgebouw May 31 at 8 p.m.

TERRASSA, Spain — Sugar Ray and the Showstoppers will be at the Jazz Cave May 3-4. — FRANK VAN BRACKLE

Photography Scene

PARIS

Clarence J. Laughlin, Third World of Photography, Centre Culturel Americain, 6 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to May 24.

This master of modern American photography figuratively leads the viewer by the hand. Every picture exhibited has a long explanation by the author. This is quite fitting. The pictures would be better served with just their titles so the viewer would have the pleasure of discovering their meaning himself. The photographs themselves are remarkable. Laughlin sees the world in the constant personification of objects and he finds in everything and everywhere a human face, a body, a monster or a ghost.

Garry Winogrand, Bibliotheque Nationale, Galerie de photographie, 4 Rue Louvois, Paris, to June 1.

Another giant of American photography exhibits here works that have influenced thousands of young photographers. His pictures perpetually seem to have two qualities, one visual, graphic and compositional, the other in the content. One has a feeling that they were taken at two different times. He is an urban photographer who seems able to catch the graphics of city lines and the human element that is the living part.

Gisele Freund, Galerie Agathe Gailard, 3 Rue du Pont Louis-Philippe, Paris 4, to May 24.

This exhibition is composed of two parts, portraits and reportage. Her portraits capture the essence of her subjects, people of art and letters, and some of her works are classics in the genre. Her Sartre portrait in the window of the gallery on the day of his death (also the day of the opening) illustrates her power to capture a revealing expression. Her reportage work in Argentina 30 years ago on Eva Peron catches the poor girl's dream come true and the excitement of the power that came with it. Freund's five pictures of Malraux are an ultimate example of intelligent editing by the author, where only a few photographs illustrate more than a lifetime. They are biographical and philosophical at

GENEVA — A new ballet program that will be given from May 6 through 11 by the company of the Grand Theatre will include two new works, "Diversite," choreographed by Master Mendicino and set to the score of that same by Bela Bartok, and "Bellesse" by Peter van Dyk, with music by Shostakovich. The set for "Bellesse" and costumes for both new works are by Angèle Androux. The program will be completed by Fokine's "Les Sylphides," rehearsed by Serge Obolev, and van Dyk's "Idiot," set to Bartok's "Two Portraits for Orchestra." Jean-Marie Androux will conduct the Orchestra de la Suisse Romande.

LONDON — The English National Opera will add Beethoven's "Fidelio" to its repertoire in a new production scheduled for its first performance on May 10. It is to be staged by Joachim Huns, director of the Komische Oper of East Berlin, with sets by Heinrich Zimmer and costumes by Barbara Kibler. Mark Elder, the ENO's new music director, will conduct, and the cast will be headed by Josephine Burrows in the title role, with Alberto Rinaldi as Florentine, Neil Howlett as Pizarro and Richard Van Allan as Don Pizarro. Performances are also scheduled for May 15, 17, 22, 27 and 31.

CLARENDON — The world premiere of a rising quartet by the Belgian composer Franklin Gysels, the winning entry in the 1979 Prix de la Musique de la Ville de Clarendon, will be given May 5 in the Salle Gaveaux by the Hamburg Quartet. Conducted by Beethoven and Delussy complete the program.

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Refugees scramble ashore on arrival in Key West after sea evacuation organized by Cuban exiles.

Navy to Escort Cuba Refugee Boats; Immigration Officials Detain Criminals

WEST, Fla., May 1 (AP) — U.S. Navy has been ordered to escort ships from war games in the Atlantic to the "Freedom Flotilla," the U.S. Navy's sea evacuation of Cuban exiles.

An additional 40 boats sailed across the Atlantic yesterday and today, delivering about 2,000 Cubans to the United States. The Navy's "Freedom Flotilla" is a group of ships that have been ordered to escort ships from war games in the Atlantic to the "Freedom Flotilla," the U.S. Navy's sea evacuation of Cuban exiles.

Basketball Is Big in Bhutan — But Traditions Are Prized, Too

By Tyler Marshall

THIMBU, Bhutan (LAT) — The day this tiny Himalayan kingdom inaugurated its first radio station, the producers scrapped the scheduled international news summary. Bhutan was not ready, they decided.

"The news was too depressing, so we ripped it up and played a little more music," Chief Justice Balogji Dorji, who was in the studio on that occasion a few years ago, recalled.

Bhutan is like that. It has turned out the rest of the world for most of its seven centuries as a nation. Most of the 1.5 million or so Bhutanese farm the steep mountain slopes in the same way their ancestors did hundreds of years ago.

The country's 24-year-old ruler, King Jigme Singhe Wangchuk, has committed his realm to a program of modernization that seems to set well with his subjects.

"We'll modernize, but at a pace the Bhutanese people can keep up with," he said in a recent interview. "Gross national happiness is just as important to us as gross national product."

Meaningful Modernization

With his country sandwiched between two ancient rivals, India and China, the king sees little point in spending money to strengthen his armed forces. Unless the 4,000-man army can help on development projects, there is little justification for its existence, he said.

The Bhutanese Air Force consists of an old Soviet helicopter — a gift from India, of which the kingdom is a protectorate. The helicopter, no longer airworthy, is rusting away.

In Bhutan, attention is given to more meaningful aspects of modernization — like basketball, the king's favorite pastime.

The royal outdoor basketball court in Thimbu, meticulously marked in National Basketball Association style, is painted several times a year to protect it against the harsh climate.

Each afternoon, those with nothing better to do sit on the hill above the court and watch their ruler perform as the backcourt star of the palace guard team.

The king allows no one to photograph him on the court, and while his teammates have conventional basketball uniforms, he always



King Jigme Singhe Wangchuk

wears a bathrobe-like gho, the traditional Bhutanese garment.

The king's love of the game has made basketball a popular sport throughout the realm. Bhutan's five-member UN mission in New York knows that a must for the diplomatic pouch is the sports section of The New York Times. Occasionally, videotapes of an important game are included. Some Bhutanese even manage to pick up live radio broadcasts of important games, on the U.S. Armed Forces Network.

So important has the sport become that the lone Western adviser on the royal payroll is a 6-foot-9-inch former Chapman College center, Steve Nyam. Nyam, 26, of Placentia, Calif., was hired by the government last year through a sports organization in New York.

Bhutanese students have been sent in recent years to places like the University of California at Berkeley and the Georgia Institute of Technology to acquire the skills needed to move Bhutan into the modern world.

The youthful government department heads who make up the vanguard of the country's development drive frequent a recently opened Thimbu discotheque, The Attic, where they discuss the day's events against the background music of Fleetwood Mac and The Eagles.

Isolated

It has been fewer than two decades since the first traces of modern life penetrated the mountain passes and heavy jungle that separate Bhutan from the rest of Asia.

Peaks of up to 24,000 feet form a natural boundary with Tibet to the north, where the Mongoloid-favored Bhutanese trace their roots. Descendants of the oldest Buddhist sects, the Bhutanese were driven from Tibet by reformists in the 13th century. Until 1907, they were ruled by lamas.

The Wangchuk dynasty, Bhutan's first hereditary ruling family, has been characterized

by palace intrigue. A plot to kill the present king was foiled. It is believed to have been hatched at the time of his coronation six years ago by elements loyal to the Tibetan mistress of the king's late father, who wanted to install her son on the throne. Insiders insist that the plotting continues; the late king's mistress and her son live in India.

The severing of Bhutan's traditional trade and cultural links with Tibet in 1958, when the Chinese marched into Tibet, placed Bhutan even more than before at the mercy of India, which strictly controls the only access into the landlocked kingdom. In return for political allegiance, India has underwritten most of Bhutan's efforts to modernize.

Electricity and motorized vehicles first reached the kingdom in the early 1960s. In the years since, Bhutan has worked its way through three five-year development plans and will wind up its fourth this year with some modest signs of progress. The number of Bhutanese finishing the 10th grade of school has risen from 45 to 180.

Although yaks, ponies and mules are still the chief means of transportation for most Bhutanese, about 200 miles of roads now link key areas. Medical care has improved with the construction of new hospitals, and the capital's 19-page telephone directory attests to the growth of communications.

Bhutan's long-range goal is achieving economic self-sufficiency through the development of its natural resources — mainly wood, and water for hydroelectric power. The granting of Bhutan's first tourist visa in October, 1974, sparked an industry that has become the country's largest source of foreign exchange.

But the pace of development remains slow to ensure preservation of traditional values. "We're trying to learn from the mistakes of others," the king said.

Labor Shortage

Despite an acute labor shortage — most Bhutanese are subsistence farmers — the king has banned any further importation of workers. Most of the 20,000 Indian and Nepalese laborers in the country are isolated in work camps to prevent contact with the Bhutanese.

Partly to bring development closer to the people and partly to head off the growth of a central bureaucratic elite, the king has decided that future development will be administered by locally elected governments.

In the last decade Bhutan has taken its place in the community of nations. It joined the United Nations in 1971 and two years later became a member of the Nonaligned group. In an effort to loosen India's grip on its affairs, it has managed to increase sharply the aid it gets from UN agencies, which it believes has fewer political strings.

As the king moves Bhutan toward the future, he is trying to prevent breaks with the past. By law, new buildings are designed along traditional lines. An effort to encourage young people to wear traditional dress has generally met with success, and so far at least, the basic elements of Bhutanese society remain intact. More than a quarter of the people, for instance, are still Buddhist monks, viewed as the guardians of tradition and the chief source of cultural stability.

Development experts contend that there is no way the Bhutanese can avoid being affected by progress. Even if the king wished it, most agree that it is too late to stop now.

"We are part of a modern world," said Bhutan's foreign minister, Lyonpo Sange Tsering. "We can't stay still."



Kremlin Misperceptions of U.S. Helped Trigger Drive Into Afghanistan

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — The winter snows still lay on the rolling countryside east of Moscow as David Wagner, side to U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson Jr., gunned the tan Volvo station wagon along the bumpy highway toward the little town of Palekh. Because of a freeze of the diplomatic variety, after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Watson had found himself with no pressing duties. So on this Thursday in February he was taking his visiting sister to the old cities and churches where the roots of Russian culture lie.

Suddenly there was a dip in the road, and the automobile spun off the icy pavement into a snow-covered field, coming to rest in a drift. Shaken but unhurt, the Americans got out of the car and saw that they could never get back to the road themselves. At that moment, two Soviet trucks that had been bouncing along behind the Volvo stopped, and the drivers came over to offer assistance. The car soon was back on the highway.

In thanking them, the Americans told the Good Samaritans who the object of their charity had been. One of the truck drivers stepped forward to respond. His manner was perfectly pleasant, but his opinion had a kind of chip-on-the-shoulder quality. "Well," said the truck driver to the U.S. ambassador, "what do you think of Afghanistan now, eh?" His assumption seemed to be that his "friendly assistance" out there on the snow might shame the representative of the United States out of the grain embargo, the Olympic boycott and the other retaliations for what the Soviet press calls the "friendly assistance" of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan.

Around the same time, in Washington, a similar impression of aroused and defensive national pride was heard on a more official level. Alton Frye, a U.S. arms control expert about to leave for Moscow, was talking with a Soviet diplomat.

Yes, the diplomat acknowledged, maybe the Russians had miscalculated on Afghanistan. Yes, he admitted, the damage to their relationship with the United States may have been much greater than expected. Then the Russian leaned forward and added, emphatically: "And I'm glad we did it."

A strange mixture of emotions and motives goes into the formulation of Soviet foreign policy. Perhaps the Soviet leaders did miscalculate the effect the Afghanistan operation would have on their relations with the United States and the rest of the world. On the other hand, perhaps they thought they could get away with it. Or perhaps they figured they had little to lose anyway and lashed out in one of those sudden, crude moves typical of Russian history — expansionism paradoxically feeding on insecurity.

Any notion in the United States that years of

detente would reassure the Russians on U.S. intentions was clearly premature at best. So were any hopes that increased association with the West would make them more inclined to moderation, or that Soviet and Western societies would find their ways toward peaceful competition to some sort of convergence.

Now, many experts in the United States, trying to chart a new diplomatic course, will argue that their mistake was the result of deliberate deception by the devious men in the Kremlin. As U.S. skeptics can point out, the traits of

'Who pushes the button in the United States and sets off these waves of anti-Soviet propaganda?'

obfuscation and self-aggrandizement go back far before the Bolshevik Revolution. "In no other state do political words stand in such contrast to reality as in Russia," wrote the 19th-century statesman Mikhail Speransky, an adviser to Czar Alexander I. A more up-to-date example has been the official, incoherent Soviet line on why the Russian troops went into Afghanistan. It claims, for instance, that the Afghan Marxist leader, Hafizullah Amin, who allegedly asked for the troops, was overthrown after they got there because his colleagues discovered that he was an agent of the CIA and the "Chinese hegemonists."

Indeed, some Americans may argue that the Russians are only playing on Western gullibility when they argue that they are "puzzled by American inconsistency" and the like. The suggestion is that Soviet experts on the United States may actually give their masters in the Kremlin a very clear view of how Washington looks at the world, and that Soviet statements about not being able to understand the West are only an effort to confound their ideological enemies.

Yet it is clear that genuine misperceptions about the West and Western intentions do afflict the leaders of the Politburo. Many of them are men with limited education in the broad or formal sense. The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, for example, and such others of his colleagues as Nikolai Tikhonov, the first deputy premier, attended metallurgy school in the

1930s. Their views of the West are caught between opposite poles: wary admiration and profound distrust, the need for coexistence and the ideological imperative of the eventual triumph of Communism. At times of crisis, at times when signals from the West are mixed or confused or changing, the Russians jump to mislead and premature conclusions.

The end of 1979 was such a time for the Soviet leaders.

• The centerpiece of detente, the strategic arms treaty that Brezhnev and President Carter signed in Vienna last June, seemed in grave difficulty in the Senate — a problem the Russians attributed to deception and trickery by the U.S. government.

• The Carter administration, in its hesitant and confusing way, was gradually building up a major naval and air armada in the Gulf and seemed about to reclaim its lost strategic position in Iran, on the southern border of the Soviet Union. (The Russians knew that they would have attacked had it been their embassy in Tehran that was occupied.)

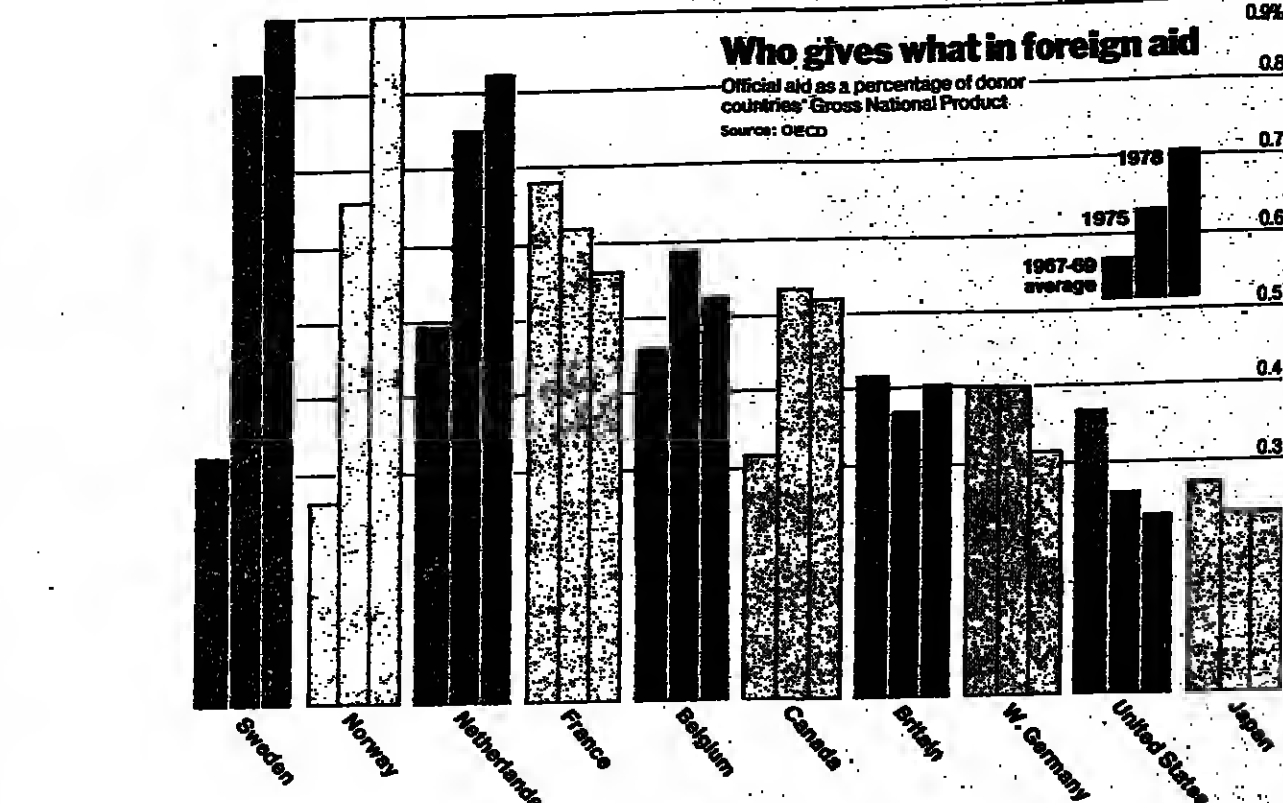
• Now Afghanistan, to which the Russians had committed themselves after a Marxist revolutionary government took power in a coup in April, 1978, seemed about to go down the drain, and there was the possibility that it, too, might fall under U.S. influence. (The other day a Russian arms control official asked: "If Mexico, on your southern border, were suddenly in danger of being taken over by Communist infiltrators from Cuba, wouldn't you react? Of course you would, and we would understand.")

These developments pushed the Brezhnev leadership into sending a 100,000-man military force to shore up Afghanistan. To some extent, like the truck driver outside Palekh, Soviet officials still cannot understand the strong U.S. response.

In the spring of 1978, a group of Americans was flying around the Soviet Union with a government official named Boris. He spoke fluent English spiced with slang that he had picked up as an exchange student years before at a Midwestern university. A few days into the trip, Boris felt he had come to know his guests well enough to ask them to turn off their tape recorders so he could ask them a few uninhibited questions.

"Who is it," he asked, "who pushes the button in the United States and sets off these waves of anti-Soviet propaganda? Things go along nicely between us, and then, all of a sudden, your newspapers are full of stories about dissidents. Who tells you to do this?"

For more than an hour, as the plane cruised above the valley of the Volga River, the Americans tried to explain: that, as a rule, press campaigns do not come about in the United States because the government wants them; that news depends on events; that dissidents become sto-



New Impetus for North-South Talk

By Paul Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — For the last five years, rich and poor nations have been conducting desultory negotiations — loosely known as the "North-South dialogue" — on narrowing the widening international wealth gap.

Discussions of aid, trade and stabilizing commodity prices have yielded meager results. But now there is fresh political impetus that will be tested in the summer at "Global Negotiations" under United Nations auspices.

At first sight, the chances for success seem slim. North-South dialogue often has sounded like two stuck phonograph records playing in different rooms. The poor Southern nations, with two-thirds of the world's population, dream of repeating the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' success — cartelize other raw materials and replacing the rules of trade and finance with a "New International Economic Order" automatically favoring them.

After vainly struggling to strike an oil-price deal with OPEC, the richer Northern countries have stubbornly opposed any idea of a new economic order, arguing that they cannot afford to be generous until their own fortunes improve. Darkening world economic prospects and fears of a long period of slow growth threaten to harden attitudes on both sides.

Commission Report

Recently, central bank governors meeting in Basel, Switzerland, warned of greater risks facing the world banking system with international lending growing at the high rate of 25 percent a year and many of the poorer oil-importing countries dangerously in debt. In Rio de Janeiro, Inter-American Development Bank finance ministers were told that loans to Latin American borrowers were blocked because Congress has delayed acting on the U.S. share of the bank's capital.

Yet there are signs that rich and poor alike have been forced to reconsider striking a worldwide development bargain that could protect them all.

In March, a commission of distinguished former politicians from rich and poor countries headed by Willy Brandt, the former West Ger-

man chancellor, reported on such a program to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. They recommended a large injection of funds reversing the declining trend of Western aid, stimulating Third World imports and consequently, boosting employment in the North.

They also urged a "concordat" among oil producers and consumers — OPEC would agree to assure supplies at affordable prices in return for protected investment outlets for its surplus cash and stronger energy conservation policies. Sources for funds to reflate poor Southern economies, the Brandt commission said, might include savings from disarmament and a world tax on trade and travel. But funds could also come from OPEC, with more than \$100 billion of income available for investment this year alone.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has suggested a "dialogue" that would bring together Arab money and European technology to meet black Africa's development needs.

Adding to the Global Negotiations' chances are signs that the developing countries have softened their more strident demands for a wholesale skewing of the rules of trade and finance in their favor.

The original push for North-South dialogue came from Northerners, who were anxious to avert economic warfare with a hostile South. Now, however, the pressure for negotiations is coming from poor Southern nations. Many of them are becoming desperate as a result of oil-based inflation, dwindling aid and increased protectionism that threatens to close off export markets.

They are unlikely to break their alliance with OPEC, which they still see as their best ally in seeking concessions from the North. But they now find that alliance distinctly uncomfortable as soaring oil bills ravage their economies while dreams of a New International Economic Order fade. Talks in Geneva on stabilizing world commodity prices are desultory and in March the International Cocoa Agreement, intended to hold prices steady, collapsed in the general economic downturn.

Under UN auspices, the developing South hopes the new negotiations will force the Soviet Union and other Eastern Europeans to show

greater concern, instead of cynically dis-

Southern needs as the responsibility of

allies.

Despite their own economic conce-

non-Communist industrial countries are

political reasons to rethink relations.

East-West tensions are becoming int-

with North-South issues, as the Unit-

and its allies find that Russia's Third W-

ventures in Afghanistan, Southern

Ethiopia and Angola disturb the bal-

power.

Interdependence

There is also growing evidence of South economic interdependence. The growing debt burden, stemming large, spiraling oil bills, strains the Western system, obliging debtors and creditors to stay aloof together.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warns that the North stabilize trade with industrializing Souths such as Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico and Japan. They will not remain big customers. North goes on shutting out their export, all North and South must deal with the effects of the expected 35-percent inc-

world population to 6 billion by the century, when nearly 1 billion would be

Most Northern governments are app-

the new UN talks warily, insisting it tackle the politically delicate question age that oil price rises are doing to rich alike. While still dreaming of persua-

South to join in a concerted attack on

the North so far has made no offers

stance, such as increasing aid (running

than half the declared target of 0.7 pe

gross national product).

Mr. Brandt, Mr. Waldheim and the

Bank president, Robert McNamara, ar-

vately urging President Carter and the

Britain, France, West Germany, Italy,

and Japan to accept a Brandt commis-

sionment for a North-South lead-

ference on the global economic crisis w-

meet in Venice in June. At the moment

Westerners are undecided.

'Don't tell me about the U.S. Senate — I know all about [it] and how it works.'

1978, during meetings between a group of congressmen and the party chief of Leningrad, Grigori Romanov, a 57-year-old Politburo member and a potential successor to Brezhnev.

Why could the Democratic Party not discipline renegades who refused to vote for the treaty, Romanov asked — by cutting off their money when it came time for re-election or something like that? (Ribicoff noted similar misperceptions after a meeting with Premier Alexei Kosygin, although the premier told him, "Don't tell me about the United States Senate — I know all about the United States Senate and how it works." Ribicoff later commented, "It's obvious he doesn't — he knows the least.")

Carter's announcement that December of his decision to establish diplomatic relations with China threw the Kremlin off balance, but a scheduled visit by another senatorial delegation went ahead as planned, and proved even harder for the Russians to understand. A group of Republicans led by Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee

Misunderstanding

The Russians also misunderstood speech about Cuba on Oct. 1. They saw it as a declaration of a U.S. sphere of influence in the Caribbean than as what the president it to be, an attempt to defuse the ias Soviet presence in Cuba.

The faint hopes that had been built since began to fade, and the Russian selves contributed to the process. For the NATO nations had been discussing stallation of 572 new nuclear missiles on Europe. The decision was all but f, Brezhnev tried to head it off, too late, speech in East Berlin on Oct. 6. By the had been forced into a commitment to defense spending. In the view of son supporters of SALT-2 in the United S, scope of the new U.S. arms program, the MX missile system made the treat, valueless.

The Russians say it all as a global cy: the United States and China wen up against them. The senatorial visit eyes of the Russians, had been commis a devious U.S. imperialist administ trick them. "They came only to show, stimate they would face us down on territory," a Soviet commentator comp-

All this was enough to shift the forces in the Politburo away from toward assertiveness. Those who value logical imperative and brute power them Mikhail Suslov, the 77-year-old and Dmitri Ustinov, the 71-year-old minister — as opposed to the uncer negotiatiing with the West found it with the majority. From all accounts, and Gromyko, their positions weaken, precarious outlook for the strategic ar found it expedient to joint them.

Thus, when the time came for a de Afghanistan, there was a consensus that the Russians had nothing to lo armed intervention. SALT-2 was dea Dobrynin and Arbatov reported we insiders say. And the Soviet troops we-

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

and Met in 2 Legal Victories Over Liggett

ONTVALE, N.J., May 1 (AP-DJ) — Grand Metropolitan Ltd. announced two legal victories yesterday in its drive to take over Liggett Inc.

The British concern won removal of orders blocking its \$415-million offer in Delaware and North Carolina but is still awaiting clearance in South Carolina. Liggett has confronted its suit with strong legal resistance in those states, delaying the offer for 13 days following its announcement.

Separately, Grand Metropolitan said it has "direct evidence" that Liggett is trying to sell a second liquor unit, Paddington Corp., Liggett already has proposed selling its Austin Nichols & Co. unit to Pernod Ricard of France. Grand Metropolitan, which is seeking to buy Liggett to gain a foothold in the United States, has vowed to fight any such sales.

Exxon-Saudis to Build Joint-Venture Plant

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP-DJ) — Exxon signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia this week to build a \$1.1-billion joint-venture polyethylene plant at Jubail, a new port and industrial city on the Red Sea.

Exxon officials said details of the oil-incentive arrangements for the project have not yet been worked out. The Exxon plant, which is expected to begin operating in 1984, will produce 260,000 metric tons of polyethylene a year.

The corporation is among an increasing number of U.S. and foreign companies participating in such development projects in Saudi Arabia. Companies such as Exxon are promised access to Saudi oil, either through sales of additional volumes of crude or retention of existing supplies.

Japanese Fiber Group to Appeal U.S. Ruling

TOKYO, May 1 (AP-DJ) — The Japan Chemical Fiber Association will appeal a March ruling by the U.S. International Trade Commission that Japanese acrylic yarn had been dumped in the United States, an association official said today.

The trade suit is to be filed in the U.S. Tariff Court in New York before May 8 by the association, an organization of 63 major Japanese chemical, textile and fiber producers, the official said.

At a meeting in Tokyo yesterday, the association's members said that Japanese exporters caused no damage to the American industry. The acrylic yarn dispute between Japan and the United States came to the fore in November, 1978, when the American Yarn Spinners' Association filed a dumping suit against three Japanese firms.

Phillips Petroleum Board Calls for Merger

LOS ANGELES, May 1 (AP-DJ) — Phillips Petroleum's board recommended that Phillips' executive committee approve the proposed \$196.6 million bid for Great Basins Petroleum Co., according to Great Basins.

Jack Whal, Great Basins chairman, said his company "expects the merger agreement to be signed in the near future." Last month, Phillips of Bartlesville, Okla., agreed in principle to buy Great Basins for about \$18 a share. Great Basins' board already has approved the proposed transaction, but a definitive agreement and compliance with U.S. and Canadian regulations still is required.

British Steel Said Ready to Name New Head

LONDON, May 1 (AP-DJ) — British Steel Corp., the United Kingdom's ailing state-owned steelmaker, is apparently turning to Wall Street for its new chairman, according to sources here. Ian MacGregor, 67, a Scot who is a general partner in Lazard Freres & Co., a New York investment bank, is expected to succeed Sir Charles Villiers as British Steel's chairman.

Mr. MacGregor was chairman and a director of Amalgam, a natural resource and energy concern, from 1974 to 1977; he remains an Amalgam director. The appointment at British Steel has not been made official. An announcement from Britain's Department of Industry is expected this weekend, but sources who have followed the negotiations say that only minor details remain to be worked out for the appointment.

Loan May Bar Hunts From Speculation

By Karen W. Arenson

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT) — The Federal Reserve Bank of New York probably will have to over all or most of the silver holdings to the Placid Oil Co. for gradual and orderly liquidation and also abstain from further speculation in silver and other commodities before they could receive a \$1-billion loan from a consortium of banks, Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, said yesterday.

Such an agreement, Mr. Volcker said, probably would be a condition for Placid, which is owned by the

Hunt family, to receive the \$1-billion loan. If, as expected, the money were lent to Placid Oil for re-lending to the Hunt brothers, that loan would have to incorporate such restrictions, Mr. Volcker indicated.

"Presumably, there will be further agreements between Placid and the Hunts that would be integral to the agreement between Placid and the banks," Mr. Volcker said in an interview after he had testified before a House subcommittee that is studying the adequacy of government regulatory response during the recent collapse of the silver market.

Policed by Banks

A spokesman for the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said that a condition imposed on a third party who was not directly involved in a loan would not be that unusual. He said that some paper indicating the Hunts' agreements to those conditions would probably be put together. "It could be policed by the banks because they could throw the loan into default if the conditions were not met," he said.

Mr. Volcker said he had been interested in the Hunts' speculative activities since last fall because of their potential impact upon inflation and the economy and also on the financial markets.

In testimony before the Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, Mr. Volcker confirmed that a consortium of banks, led by Morgan Guaranty and the First National Bank of Dallas, was negotiating with Placid Oil over a loan of about \$1 billion.

He emphasized repeatedly that the proceeds of the loan would be

Interest Rates Might Rise Again

By Charles J. Elia

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP-DJ) — The marked drop in short-term interest rates over the last several weeks has clearly heartened investors. Largely behind the decline, analysts said, has been a pronounced easing of demands for credit from the corporate sector. The pace of commercial and industrial loan growth at large banks has slowed greatly from the 20 to 30 percent growth rates seen earlier this year.

Short-term rates might ease somewhat further in this process but if the latest Smith Barney Harris Upham survey of corporate borrowing intentions is still as good an indicator as it was in the last four years, a strong possibility exists that interest rates will be moving up again.

Results of the latest polling of chief financial officers at 400 large nonfinancial corporations suggested that "second-half 1980 borrowing intentions are actually better than was indicated for the first half," said Robert Albertson, Smith Barney's bank analyst.

"The latest profile indicates the strongest near-term borrowing posture recorded since we began the survey in April, 1976."

Finance Officers' Poll

Mr. Albertson polls the finance officers every six months. His latest survey generated responses from 200 companies that, he estimated, account for one-third of all commercial and industrial loans outstanding. Utilities and retailers are excluded from the survey.

Corporate attitudes on second-half money needs are all the more remarkable because the latest survey took place in mid-April, with replies received as late as April 22. Thus, the borrowing intentions of corporate officers reflect "gloomy" planning assumptions, the analyst said.

"Recession is part and parcel of their planning," he said. "Ninety-nine percent are planning for a recession and 36 percent of them expect it to be a deep one." In addition, a new anti-inflation policy and credit controls were already in place before the corporate officers were polled.

Over 56 percent of the respondents expect increased borrowing, against only 19 percent seeing decreases, relative to average loans outstanding at banks one year ago, the analyst said.

If corporate finance officers are expecting a recession, why the indicated need for more cash later this year? Further, why such an outlook in the face

of a clear slowing in the corporations' demand for bank loans in recent weeks?

"If borrowing demand has not more strong blip, as this survey indicates, it could be due partly to inventory accumulation," said Mr. Albertson. "But the inventory cycle this time will be gentler than in 1974-75, so I believe the final underpinning for corporate borrowing will be the downturn in corporate profits forecast for the remainder of this year."

"Even leaving out the strong nil company earnings, corporate profits haven't yet turned down significantly but, when they do, the decline will construct cash flow, forcing companies to use external sources, including bank borrowings."

Commercial Loans Down

Along with several other analysts, Mr. Albertson said he believed that the sharp increase in loan demand in the first three months was largely anticipatory, as corporate officers sought to protect themselves in the coming credit-control environment.

"Commercial and industrial loans have dropped since late March but we fear this is partly only a technical correction in the heavy anticipatory borrowings prior to credit controls on March 14," he said. In the first quarter, large-bank business loans were 18.5 percent ahead of year-earlier levels. He estimated that such loans will be up about 15 percent this quarter, year to year.

If, as he said he expected, the final surge in external financing requirements is precipitated by a downturn in corporate earnings, it would be a significant difference from what happened in the last recession. In 1975, he said, "corporate profits fell dramatically in the first quarter while commercial and industrial loans already had peaked in the fourth quarter of 1974. The driving force then was the inventory cycle."

The Smith Barney survey has shown a high correlation with what actually happens to credit demand six to nine months in the future. Mr. Albertson noted, however, "We've never had a survey through a downturn so we don't know how well it tracks during an economic decline. Also, the bond market has opened up a bit as a source of corporate funds and this could affect borrowing intentions."

But other elements, including corporate awareness of recession risks and the technical nature of the recent decline in interest rates, "strongly suggest you'll get another runup" in loan demand and interest rates, particularly if the banks' prime lending rate continues to drop, he said.

Bundesbank Raises Key Central Bank Rates

By Richard E. Smith

FRANKFURT, May 1 (AP-DJ) — Deutsche Bundesbank yesterday demonstrated again its resolve to hold the monetary reins tight in West Germany by raising two key central bank rates to their highest levels in a decade.

The discount rate, the rate which banks must pay for central bank money they borrow using bills as collateral, was raised a half percentage point to 7.5 percent while the lombard rate, which banks must pay for Bundesbank funds using securities as collateral, was raised a full point to 9.5 percent. The increases, which take effect tomorrow, put each of the rates at their highest points since March, 1970.

The central bank also announced two additional measures to make more liquidity available and facilitate the market's adjustment to the increased rates.

First, minimum reserve requirements for banks on both domestic and foreign liabilities will be lowered by 8 percent from current levels, effective today, making available about 5 billion Deutsche marks to the money markets. Second,

rediscount quotas for banks, the amount that can be borrowed at the discount rate, will be increased by 3 billion DM, effective May 5.

"We believe that the recent relaxation of call money rates, in combination with a rally of the bond markets and the fall of interest rates in the U.S., doesn't justify any relaxation of monetary policy," said Karl Otto Pöhl, Bundesbank president, in a press conference following announcement of the measures.

Mr. Pöhl anticipated criticism that the new measures might endanger West German growth and said he believed that the economy still showed strength. Saying that a widely predicted downturn in the second half of 1980 was "possible but not certain," Mr. Pöhl added that recently published forecasts of 2.5 percent growth in 1980 were too

low and that the actual rate might near 3 percent.

Earlier, the statistics office had announced that West German exports in March had risen an impressive 5.7 percent with imports nearly unchanged from February, allowing a trade surplus of 2 billion DM, compared with the February surplus of only 460 million DM. Mr. Pöhl said that "West Germany is a deficit country now" and that it must set interest rates at levels high enough to attract capital imports.

The point was underscored by the release of preliminary figures for the West German current account deficit.

Bundesbank estimated the deficit at 900 million marks in DM, sharply widened from a deficit of 200 million DM in February.

Prices on Big Board Drop After Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, May 1 (Reuters) —

Prices on The New York Stock Exchange ran into profit-taking and prices turned lower in moderate trading after seven straight advancing sessions, the last four on light turnover.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said traders "were disappointed the rise did not generate any volume," and began selling the "minute [the market] showed hesitation."

The Dow Jones industrial average last eight points to close at 808.79; declines led advances 3 to 2 and volume rose to 33 million shares.

Analysts also cited some nervousness after news of a sharp fall in construction spending in March and further layoffs by automakers. New construction spending fell 5.8 percent in March after a revised 2.8 percent February drop.

The market has been caught between the buoyant effect of a rapid fall in short-term interest rates and fears that the recession could prove harsh.

Yields fell sharply again in the credit market today and several more major banks cut their prime rate to 18 1/2 percent. One small bank cut its rate to 18 1/4 percent.

In other business developments, Gafes Learjet Corp. said 111 Learjets were delivered in the year that ended yesterday, up from 105 last year. The company said it has a backlog of over \$1 billion.

Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed Thursday in Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany for May Day.

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Leading Indicators Show U.S. Entering Recession

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT) —

The government index designed to predict trends in the economy yesterday provided a strong signal of recession by turning in its sharpest drop in 5 1/2 years in March.

The Commerce Department reported a 2.6 percent decline in the index of leading economic indicators, suggesting that the economy was slipping quickly into a recession that may prove more substantial than the Carter administration has predicted.

Since last July, the index has increased only in one month. Economists believe that, in general, three consecutive monthly declines signal an impending recession.

"I think the index is telling us something — we're in a recession

now," said Felix Tamm, an economist at the Commerce Department. Mr. Tamm said that the recent behavior of the index was similar to that as the 1974-1975 recession unfolded, the worst recession since the Depression.

Degree Unknown

However, Mr. Tamm and other administration economists said that it was still too early to tell just how steep this recession will be. Not all of the economic statistics have moved conclusively downward, and the gross national product, reflecting strength early in the year, rose in the first quarter.

"Right now, it looks like it could be an average recession," said Comptroller of the Currency, Arthur F. Burns, the Commerce Department's chief economist.

"We are clearly now moving into a recession," said Alfred Kahn, the administration's chief inflation fighter. "The only question is how deep it is going to be."

On the plus side, Mr. Kahn maintained the administration is beginning to get the nation's "inflationary psychology" under control. Officially, the Carter administration is predicting a recession that will be "mild and short," as President Carter described it at an April 17 news conference. But as the economic news worsens, private economists are becoming increasingly pessimistic.

"The recession will be considerably worse than a very mild downturn," said Lawrence Chimerine, chairman of Chase Econometrics, a consulting firm. He noted in particular the "severity of the decline in housing."

Both administration and private economists have said publicly that they believe that the recession has begun and further evidence of that conclusion also came yesterday, in the index of coincident indicators, designed to show what is happening now in the economy.

It posted its second consecutive monthly decline, a substantial 1 percent. The coincident index has begun falling within two months of the last two recessions.

Factory Orders Fall

Further bearish news came yesterday in the announcement of a 0.9 percent drop in new orders for the nation's factories, a drop last by declining demand for steel and automobiles. The fall in orders for manufactured goods was the largest since last July, when they were off by 1.2 percent.

The drop reflects an easing up on orders by businesses, which have begun to feel cutbacks in consumer spending that began in mid-winter. Economists believe that continuing spending by consumers was what averted a recession last year.

According to the Commerce Department report, new orders declined \$1.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$154.1 billion in March. In February, the drop was 0.5 percent.

Durable goods — products like refrigerators that last longer than three years — fell by 3.3 percent while nondurable goods orders rose by 1.8 percent.

Finally, the Commerce Department reported a 0.5 percent decline in shipments of factory goods and a 1.2 percent increase in manufacturers' inventories, which followed similar increases in January and February.

As for the index of leading indicators, the 2.6 percent drop was the largest since September, 1974, and before that, was exceeded only in September, 1953. The index has been compiled since 1948.



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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

BAT Industries *	
Year	1979
Revenue	8,920
Profits	2,100
Per Share	0.30
* Year-end has been changed to December 31, and above results are summarized for the 15 months ended Dec. 31, 1979, vs 12 months to Sept. 10, 1978.	

Japan

Mitsubishi Petrochemical	
Year	1979
Revenue	358,979
Profits	4,527
Per Share	1.33

United States

Eastman Kodak	
1st Quarter	1979
Revenue	2,140
Profits	215.9
Per Share	1.34

General Dynamics

1st Quarter	1979
Revenue	1,070
Profits	36.3
Per Share	1.08

General Public Utilities

1st Quarter	1979
Revenue	448.7
Profits	17.07
Per Share	0.28

Greyhound

1st Quarter	1979
Revenue	1,100
Profits	121.1
Per Share	0.27

Northwest Airlines

1st Quarter	1979
Revenue	358.10
Profits	10.90
Per Share	0.80

Quaker Oats

1st Quarter	1979
Revenue	620.8
Profits	28.30
Per Share	1.16

Standard Oil of California *

1st Quarter	1979
Revenue	10,400
Profits	627.0
Per Share	343.0

* Quarterly dividend increased to 90 from 80 cents a share, payable June 10, record May 9.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 30-May 1. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Scd	DK
1st Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
2nd Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
3rd Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
4th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
5th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
6th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
7th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
8th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
9th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
10th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
11th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25
12th Quarter	1.9715	110.85	47.41	3.2355	17.75	17.75	35.25

1st Commercial bank. (1st Amounts needed to buy one pound, 11 Units of 100, 11 Units of 1000.

1st Commercial bank. (1st Amounts needed to buy one pound, 11 Units of 100, 11 Units of 1000.

1st Commercial bank. (1st Amounts needed to buy one pound, 11 Units of 100, 11 Units of 1000.

1st Commercial bank. (1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Rate N

In French
Canada

29 1/4 2
29 1/4 1
22 1/4 1
16

c Consolidated

TO INCLUDE YOUR COMPANY IN THIS LISTING - CONTACT BILL CAMERON WARD L.L.T. PARIS 747.1245

(Continued on Page 9)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
1M. 14.9/16-17.1/16	9.75	9.75
3M. 14.1/16-15.1/16	9.50	9.50
6M. 13.4/16-14.4/16	9.25	9.25
1Y. 12.1/16-13.1/16	8.75	8.75

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (API)		CLOSING PRICES, MAY 1, 1980	
Gold	378.00	Gold	378.00
Silver	16.00	Silver	16.00
Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00
Palladium	1,200.00	Palladium	1,200.00
Rhodium	1,500.00	Rhodium	1,500.00
Iridium	1,800.00	Iridium	1,800.00
Osmium	2,000.00	Osmium	2,000.00
Vanadium	2,200.00	Vanadium	2,200.00
Niobium	2,400.00	Niobium	2,400.00
Tantalum	2,600.00	Tantalum	2,600.00
Antimony	2,800.00	Antimony	2,800.00
As	3,000.00	As	3,000.00
Se	3,200.00	Se	3,200.00
Te	3,400.00	Te	3,400.00
Bi	3,600.00	Bi	3,600.00
Pb	3,800.00	Pb	3,800.00
Cd	4,000.00	Cd	4,000.00
Hg	4,200.00	Hg	4,200.00
Co	4,400.00	Co	4,400.00
Ni	4,600.00	Ni	4,600.00
Cu	4,800.00	Cu	4,800.00
Zn	5,000.00	Zn	5,000.00
Al	5,200.00	Al	5,200.00
Mg	5,400.00	Mg	5,400.00
Fe	5,600.00	Fe	5,600.00
Mn	5,800.00	Mn	5,800.00
P	6,000.00	P	6,000.00
S	6,200.00	S	6,200.00
Si	6,400.00	Si	6,400.00
B	6,600.00	B	6,600.00
Ca	6,800.00	Ca	6,800.00
Na	7,000.00	Na	7,000.00
K	7,200.00	K	7,200.00
Li	7,400.00	Li	7,400.00
Rb	7,600.00	Rb	7,600.00
Cs	7,800.00	Cs	7,800.00
Ba	8,000.00	Ba	8,000.00
Sr	8,200.00	Sr	8,200.00
Y	8,400.00	Y	8,400.00
La	8,600.00	La	8,600.00
Ce	8,800.00	Ce	8,800.00
Pr	9,000.00	Pr	9,000.00
Nd	9,200.00	Nd	9,200.00
Pm	9,400.00	Pm	9,400.00
Sm	9,600.00	Sm	9,600.00
Eu	9,800.00	Eu	9,800.00
Gd	10,000.00	Gd	10,000.00
Tb	10,200.00	Tb	10,200.00
Dy	10,400.00	Dy	10,400.00
Ho	10,600.00	Ho	10,600.00
Er	10,800.00	Er	10,800.00
Tm	11,000.00	Tm	11,000.00
Yb	11,200.00	Yb	11,200.00
Lu	11,400.00	Lu	11,400.00

Chicago Futures

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

U.S. Commodity Prices

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

New York Futures

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Dow Jones Averages

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Standard & Poors

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

NYSE Index

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

American Most Active

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

AMEX Index

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

London Metals Market

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

London Commodities

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

SUGAR

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

COFFEE

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Cocoa

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Rubber

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Cotton

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Wool

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Hides

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Grains

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Oilseeds

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Cash Prices

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Commodity Indexes

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Bondtrade Inc.

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Weekly net asset value

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Information: Pierson, Helging & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, A

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

ADVERTISING

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

The net asset value

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

Weekly net asset value

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
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Soybeans	1.10	1.10
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	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

ADVERTISING

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

The net asset value

	May 1, 1980	May 2, 1980
Wheat	1.10	1.10
Corn	1.10	1.10
Soybeans	1.10	1.10
Lint	1.10	1.10

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

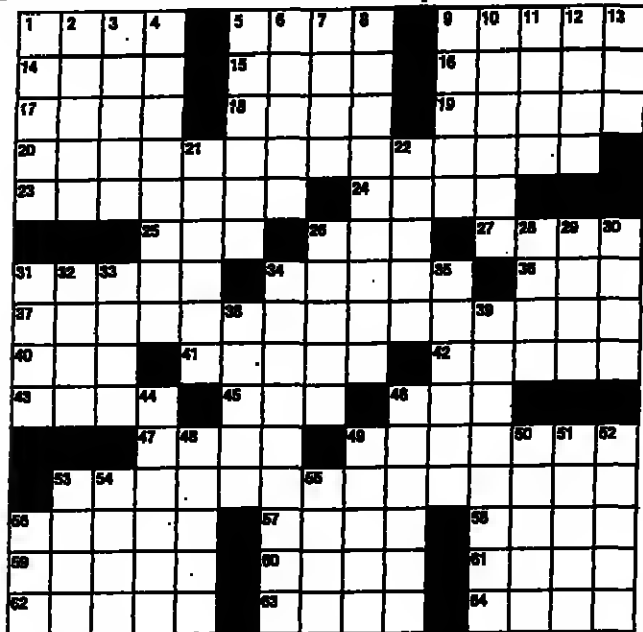
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

- **Sales figures are unofficial**
- **Sales** = **New** yearly low, **u** = **New** yearly high.
- **Dividends** = **dividend**, **rate** of **dividends** in the **foreign** stock are **annual** **disbursements** based on the **last** **quarterly** or **semi-annual** **declaration**, **Special** or **extra** **dividends** or **normal** **not** **disbursed** on **regular** are **identified** in the **following** **table**.
- **u** = **Also** **extra** or **extra**, **b** = **Annual** **rate** **plus** **stock** **dividend**, **u** = **Quarterly** **dividend**, **d** = **Declared** or **paid** in **preceding** **12** **months**, **1** = **Declared** or **paid** **after** **stock** **dividend** or **split**, **u** = **Not** **declared** or **paid** or **no** **action** **taken** or **no** **action** **at** **last** **annual** **meeting**, **b** = **Declared** or **paid** **this** **year**, **u** = **Compensative** **issue** **with** **dividends** in **arrears**, **b** = **New** **low**, **u** = **Declaration** **of** **dividend** **on** **the** **same** **date** **as** **stock** **dividend**, **1** = **Paid** in **stock** in **preceding** **12** **months**, **estimated** **cash** **value** **on** **u** = **dividend** or **no** **dividend** **data**.
- **a** = **Ex-dividend** or **ex-div**, **u** = **Ex-dividend** and **sales** in **full**, **u** = **Sales** in **full**.
- **old** = **Closed**, **wd** = **Without** **distributed**, **wd** = **When** **issued**, **uw** = **With** **warrants**, **uw** = **Without** **warrants**, **u** = **Ex-distribution**.
- **u** = **In bankruptcy** or **receivership** or **being** **organized** **under** the **Bankruptcy** **Act**, or **securities** **owned** **by** **such** **companies**.
- **Yearly** **high** **and** **low** **reflect** the **previous** **25** **weeks** **plus** **the** **current** **week**, **but** **not** the **last** **trading** **day**.
- **Where** a **split** or **stock** **dividend** **amounting** to **25** **per** **cent** or **more** **of** the **previous** **year's** **high** **low** **range** **and** **dividend** are **shown** for the **new** **stock** only,

(Continued from Back Page)

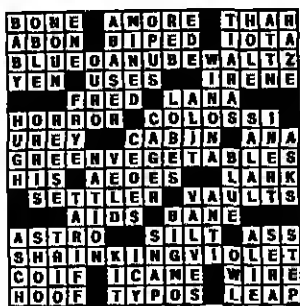
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Jetty
 - Sound seeking attention
 - "M-A-S-H" man
 - Range
 - Capital of Togo
 - Advice, to Alfonso
 - Individuals
 - "Clowns of the plains"
 - Lubricated
 - One good turn leading to another?
 - Well-armed mollusk
 - Passageway for a U.M.W. man
 - Pikes: Abbr.
 - Not to be trusted
 - Salad
 - Puzzled
 - Collars
 - Geological period
 - Curt corsair?
 - Inflate an expense account
 - Hit musical of 1978
 - Aquatic nymph
- DOWN**
- Brigham Young U. site
 - Architectural style
 - Turn outward
 - Tate employee
 - Full of sea moss
 - Wagner of baseball fame
 - Kind of decision
 - Women's—
 - Patriotic org.
 - Third Reich greeting
 - Kegs' pegs
 - Liberty taken by novelists?
 - Hog's sound
 - Uninteresting
 - Catch on a gunlock
 - Misrepresent
 - Unfamiliar or uncouth
 - Famed puppeteer
 - Glasses, for short
 - River of northern France
 - "So what is new?"
 - Australian avifauna
 - Kind of LSD
 - N.Z. native
 - Ousts
 - Pickle
 - Flavoring
 - What "video" means
 - Cape named for a fish
 - Revise what has been outmoded
 - Pastoral compositions
 - Kipling, in Lahore
 - Eshkol of Israel
 - What Alaska has over Texas
 - Maiden name of 38 Down
 - African blossoms
 - Trailer for better or for worse
 - Chaser
 - Pertaining to peers
 - Of an Egyptian peninsula
 - Mrs. Howe
 - Generous gifts
 - Ending for
 - Charlotte, in a children's book
 - Kefauver
 - Hook—, in baseball
 - Ryan or Tatum
 - "The—, Rimsky-Korsakov opera
 - Conductor
 - Kruschevitzky
 - Kind of school
 - out (excluse)
 - Shank
 - Shavian monogram

Solution to Previous Puzzle

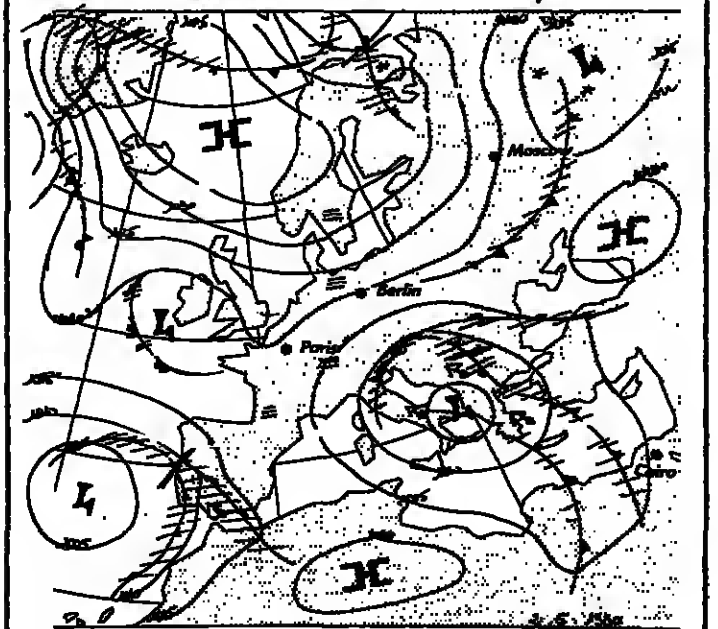


WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	14	61	Cloudy	MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Foggy	MIAMI	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	17	63	Foggy
ATHENS	22	72	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BERGAMO	16	61	Fair	MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	Fair	NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Fair	NICE	16	61	Fair
BUCHAREST	21	70	Cloudy	OSLO	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	20	68	Cloudy	PARIS	20	68	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Overcast	ROME	16	61	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	16	61	Overcast
DUBLIN	9	48	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	—
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	25	77	Overcast
FRANKFURT	16	61	Overcast	TOKYO	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Overcast	TUNIS	18	64	Overcast
HELSINKI	8	46	Overcast	VIENNA	18	64	Fair
HOUSTON	22	72	Fair	WARSAW	15	59	Overcast
ISTANBUL	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	18	64	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	ZURICH	16	61	Foggy
LEON	15	59	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Thunderstorm	☁⚡	Warm Front	—●—
Rain	☁	Cold Front	—▲—
Snow	☁❄	Occluded Front	—●▲—
Front Movement	→	Quasi-Stationary Front	—●—▲—

Georgia Motorists Show Creativity To Explain Fast Life They Lead

ATLANTA, May 1 (UPI) — When a policeman pulled over a driver for following too close behind an ambulance at high speed, the man said his uncle was in the ambulance.

"Wouldn't you follow your kin to the hospital?" the man asked. The officer let him go, but escorted him to the hospital, where they watched attendants take a 70-year-old woman out of the ambulance.

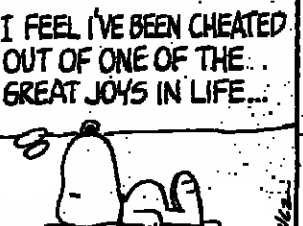
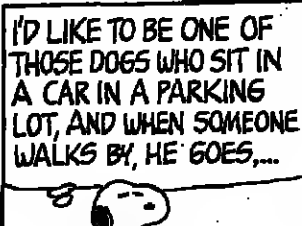
A Georgia police publication this week singled that out as the "most creative" excuse found in a survey of the state's traffic officers.

Another driver, clocked at 80 mph by Fannin County sheriff's deputies, said the devil was chasing him.

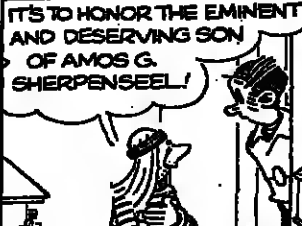
A motorist clocked in Lafayette at 80 mph told officers that he was just charging a weak battery. A Columbus woman stopped in a 35-mph zone told the officer she was doing 55 mph to conserve energy.

And a LaGrange man explained he had gotten a shot at the emergency room of a local hospital. He said he was advised him to "get home very fast" because the shot would knock him out.

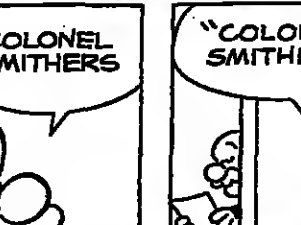
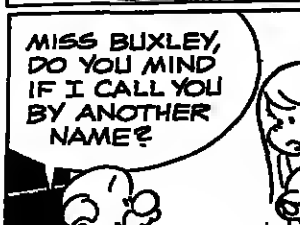
PEANUTS



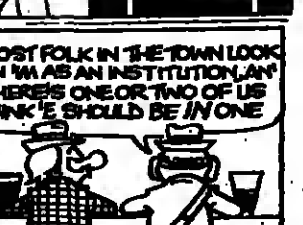
BLONDIE



BEETLE



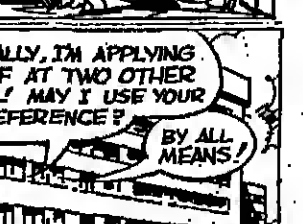
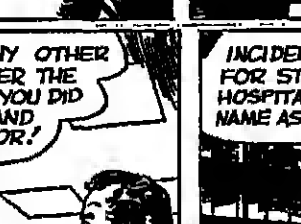
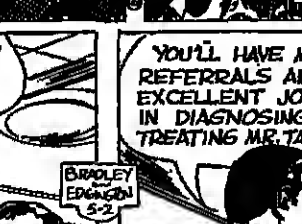
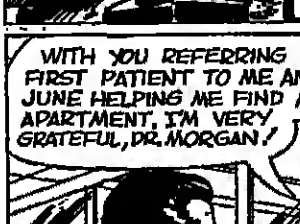
BAILEY ANDY



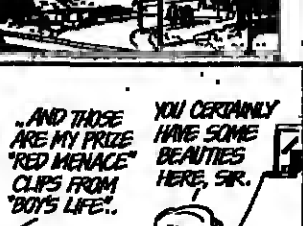
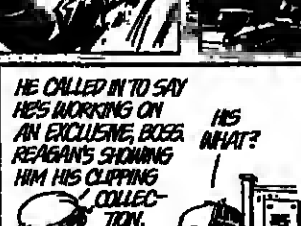
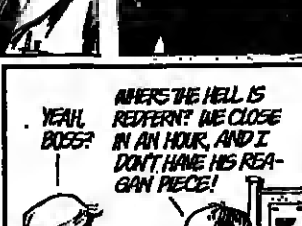
REX MORGAN



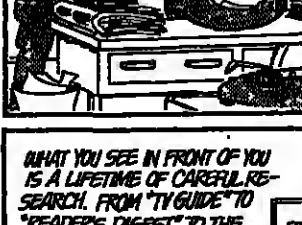
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

HOME BEFORE NIGHT

By Hugh Leonard. Atheneum, 202 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHY did I find this memoir of an Irish boyhood so especially affecting? Replaying Hugh Leonard's "Home Before Night" in my mind, I can think of a dozen things about it that touched me in one way or another. But they seem somehow threadbare in the retelling.

The description of an uncle's lady friend who was once in such a hurry to escape her prospective mother-in-law's house that she forgot to stoop on the way out and banged her head against the lintel: "She cried out and slid to the ground, folding at the joints this way and that like an anchor chain, and clutching her forehead. When Sonny pulled her hand away to examine the injury, a viscous gray slime oozed down between her eyes, and at first we thought she had dashed her brains out. Then we realized it was squashed marmalade, which she had been concealing in her fist."

But all this incident really illustrates is that Leonard has a typically Irish gift for metaphor, as well as the familiar Irish abundance of charming and eccentric relatives.

Then, what about all the other odd characters who populate the Dublin suburb of Dun Laoghaire, where the author grew up the adopted son of a gardener and his wife? What about Father Creedon, the local priest, with his "Ah, yes, a grand and glorious Irish evening?"

Or drunken Joe Healey, by the redness of whose face you could read the racing results "with the moon behind a cloud"? Or poor Tommy Martin, whose disability pension for an ankle injured during the Easter Rising of 1916 was taken away in 1935 when his leg was amputated as a result of a motorcycle accident? All very amusing in their ways, but when you come right down to it they are stock Irish char-

acters we have met a do before.

Well, what about the author's school experience? Jack Keyes (as Leonard calls himself), convinced that he must be 10 of the Commandments around asking his elders of adultery. And at which the two teaching of the college Jack attends of ship, Seraphim and A nearly come to blows over actor of Prince Hal in "Part 1." Very funny, yes, typically Irish.

But surely the love bet and his ma and da is irre the love that was "turned upside down" but "for all that." Surely the which Jack's da is order, police to drown his son, fails) is reason enough for "Home Before Night."

Yes, it is beautifully w specially the storm at the climax. But any summer bound to seem sentiment mists other incidents see cloying, and not all the when viewed in isolation whole.

But the events of "How Night" encompass a past middle-aged reader can f. The movies that Jack enies moon over are the i saw in our own childh yesterday's they live in ar as our own yesterday's mowrns they dread a. They really do lack a fut as we can tell. So the sen being trapped seems more than of their predecessors.

Christopher Lehmann-H staff of The New York

A DAY LATE

By Carolyn Doty. Viking Press. 232 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Brodyard

SAM BATINOVICH'S 15-year-old daughter, Julianna, his only child, has just died of a brain tumor and he feels as if all the forward motion has gone out of his life. It's too late for Sam and his wife to start over again; to redecorate their marriage, and they have nothing but the redundancy of each other's grief.

Sam's problem, and Carolyn Doty's problem in this first novel, is to keep his grief from turning into sentimentality, to keep his pity for his daughter pure, safe from self-pity. If Sam can discipline and shape his grief, he might find some kind of meaning, some hope for continuity in it.

In "A Day Late," Carolyn Doty is dealing with dangerous material. Almost every novelist wants to play with death, but the subject is surrounded by emotions that all too quickly turn to self-pity. You've got to move fast, get the corpse embalmed.

Sam is a traveling salesman of industrial cleaners. He is on the road, driving through the landscape of his feelings. In the salt flats that stretch between Utah and Nevada, he can imagine he is witnessing the end of the world. Only the graffiti remind him that life goes on: Someone has piled stones to spell out obscenities in empty space. Sam wants to rearrange the stones into a memorial to his daughter. Doty is having difficulty resisting the temptation to spell things out herself.

Sam picks up a hitchhiker, Katy, a 17-year-old girl. The daughter of a wealthy California doctor, Katy had gone to Colorado to "find herself." What she found was that she had a fetus in her belly and a lover who had disappeared. She felt as if she had performed a conjuring trick that had fallen flat.

Katy is a girl in trouble and Sam has just lost a daughter. We feel that Doty may be manipulating us. But perhaps all art presupposes a certain amount of manipulation. It all depends on how well it is done.

Doty does it with a certain degree of first-novel clumsiness and with some measure of poetry, too. Thinking back to his own childhood, to his mother who had worn violets pinned to her breast, Sam says to Katy: "No one wears violets any more."

Is the remark warrante the sort of strained sym: dear to certain kinds of w. Day Late" is almost con: probation until the last o: book.

Katy is taking her home as a message to h: but she already knows will do. They will arrai abortion and her mother a poem about the abortic "composed of flowers ai: palpit terms." We've bee: fore, yet the subject cam: to be exhausted.

When Sam drops Ka Wynnempeca, she meets young man who seems v. Her spirit rises again as hand in hand through th: a playground, as a gentl: boy. George says: "Let's the slide." "I can't," i: "I'm pregnant."

It's not the sort of s: interests George. Only S: ing father, would find i: dicament appealing. D: him back. Sam has und: changes in the interim. H: philosophizing in a nigh: his Greek friend Kristo: watch a belly dancer.

Kristo says: "My i: tiny feet, and they move: ing." He remembers h: feet with a feeling of s: satisfaction. He says "You've got to make s: song out of what you l: ning out to defend him: "We have our danc: know."

Inevitably, Sam sleep: It seems to be the fat: aged men in novels no: rite of passage. Of cou: this Sam is grieving fo: ter, fusing his feelin: way not generally per: thers. Pity and heartbe: way out wherever they c:

Doty shows her que: making this event mor: Katy will go back to h: so will Sam to the ren: There are no solutio: tures. "A Day Late" i: ing gesture.

Anatole Brodyard is on The New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan

ON the diagramed deal, the excellent contract of seven spades was reached in the English style, starting with a four-card major opening. South responded to both stages of Blackwood, and North bid the grand slam after locating two aces and three kings. South ruffed a heart in the dummy, drew trumps and eventually scored four club tricks. But when he ruffed his heart loser at the third trick, East discarded a trump — an under-

ing a diamond trick. E ruffing defeated a "lay: slam by two tricks.

	NORTH		SOUTH
♠	A 10 9 7	♠	A Q J 8
♥	A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥	A Q J 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦	A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦	A Q J 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣	A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣	A Q J 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

The only explanation for this South was able to find was that East had some protection in each minor suit and could not afford a discard in either. South decided to play East for four clubs headed by the jack. He began by cashing his A-K in diamonds, just in case the queen fell. Then he led to the spade king, and a club to the nine.

But then the roof fell in. West produced the club jack, and the defense added insult to injury by tak-

Both sides were vulnerable

	Score	Result
♠	10	Pass
♥	10	Pass
♦	10	Pass
♣	10	Pass

West led the heart queen

